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A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

ONE PENNY. [Registered at the
G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

LONDON, SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1888.

110, STRAND.—No. 352

THIRD EDITION.
THE "PEOPLE" OFFICE.
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE COMTE DE PARIS.
A Manifesto Seized by the Police.

PARIS, July 6.—The Commissary of Police this morning seized, at the residence of M. Dufeuille, director of the Orleans press, copies of a letter addressed by the Comte de Paris to the recently-elected Conservative mayors. The letter says:—"You have to protect municipal liberties and finance against an extravagant and tyrannical administration. The party of which this administration is the willing tool, compromises the Republic, and will cause its downfall. The day is at hand when we shall all have to unite to reconstitute the Government of France and establish it on a durable basis. The Republic has not given to the communes their proposed liberty, and Republicans consider any means justifiable to secure for themselves a majority in the Municipal Councils. The commune is divided into oppressors and oppressed, and subjected to a system of obligatory budgets, it no longer disposes independently of its resources. Parents no longer control the manner in which their children are to be educated. An ephemeral Government will perhaps promise you the restitution of your lost liberties, but do not expect that it will be able to keep its promise. Its first care will rather be to destroy the liberties that remain to you. Monarchy can alone restore them, alone bring back order in the commune as in the State."

July 7.—M. Pion, Conservative, intends to address an interpellation to the Government in the Chamber to-day, with regard to the seizure of the Comte de Paris's letter to the Mayors. The members of the Right will meet before the sitting of the Chamber to consider the expediency of thus interpellating the Government. The Conservative newspapers protest against the seizure, which they declare to be illegal. The Republican journals generally describe the letter as a seditious and ridiculous production, but many of them condemn the seizure as a clumsy measure.

An Exchange telegram says that the Comte de Paris arrived at Dover on Friday afternoon, and proceeded to London.

MR. H. M. STANLEY'S EXPEDITION.

(FROM THE SECOND EDITION OF THE "TIMES.")
ALEXANDRIA, July 5.—Zohrer considers that the white pasha at Bahr Gazelle is Emin Pasha, and not Mr. Stanley. Emin Pasha had previously informed one of Zohrer's messengers that if he were hard pressed he would try to strike for Gazelle, where he is well known, and the population are hostile to the Mahdi.

NEWS FROM SUAKIN.
The Advancing White Pasha—Offer by Osman Digma.

According to the Times correspondent, no further trustworthy reports have been received at Suakin relative to Mr. Stanley. The Sudanese adhere to the statement that the white man at Bahr-el-Gazelle came from the Congo. The Khalifa has sent a force under a former Egyptian officer against Darfur. Trade is dull, owing to the uncertainty as to the intentions of the rebels. The government on Friday received messages from the governor of Abu Gergah and from Osman Digma at Handoub. The former has been recalled to Khartoum. He promises to use his influence with the Khalifa to adopt a peaceful policy and reopen trade. Osman promises free access to and from Handoub to all who are peacefully disposed and to all traders; but he declares that armed parties and troops will be resisted. Osman also offers free passes to letters or messages for European captives in the Sudan. Local trade with Agis is suspended, owing to the tribes exacting taxes. Her Majesty's ship Sylvia has left for Port Said. The Dolphin is in Suakin Harbour, and the Albarcor is expected next week.

TWO MEN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

During a heavy thunderstorm at Haddenham on Friday, John Gatenon Esq., a labourer, was struck dead by the lightning while working in a brickyard. He had a bright steel spade in his hand, with which he was making a dam to prevent the storm-water from getting into the works. A labourer, named Cook, was killed by lightning while Ashby, near Sleaford, the same evening, while hoeing turnips in a field. Thunderstorms prevailed throughout South Lincolnshire all day, destroying a number of stock.

A ROMANTIC STORY FROM DUBLIN.

A remarkable incident, the particulars of which are vouched for, was reported in Dublin on Saturday. Just eight years ago, a young Dublin engineer and the daughter of a wealthy farmer, who was also largely engaged in the Dublin provision trade, were married. The bride had managed the provision business for her amiable family, and was described as a sensible and lovely girl. After the marriage and wedding party went to Glendalough, and a most enjoyable day almost up to the hour of returning was spent, the company being a large one, when some misunderstanding occurred between the company in anger, and walked the eight miles back to the city in time to take evening steamer to Liverpool, and from that period until Thursday in last week he was never heard of. The latter felt her desertion keenly, but she stuck to her business. Her father meantime died, and she was left in sole charge of great responsibilities. The wanderer was forgotten, or believed to have died, and some time since another succeeded in obtaining her affections. The wedding had been issued, an early day, and invitations had been put in an appearance in the city. He had been all these years in New Zealand, and he had made money, which he had come home to share with his wife, who, "strangely enough," adds the correspondent, "felt all her old love for him revive. He was very nearly being late, but his timely arrival saved a vast amount of after misery to all concerned."

SACRILEGE AT CANTERBURY.

St. Paul's Church, Canterbury, was entered by thieves on Friday night, an iron chest was broken open, and all the money was abstracted.

THE BOARD OF WORKS SCANDAL.

The Officials and the Theatres.

The Board of Works inquiry was resumed at the Westminster Sessions House on Friday.—Mr. Hebb was recalled, and said that before any questions were asked him as to the line of buildings at Brixton Rise, he hoped the court would allow him to call attention to the fact that he was not represented by counsel. He was a defenceless man.—Lord Herschell said the witness had better answer questions as to the line of dwellings at Brixton Rise.—Mr. Hebb complained that the court had cast a slur on his professional character. He had never had such a slur thrown upon him until the last few months. He was an honourable man, and there was no transaction in his life which he was ashamed of.—Lord Herschell: Possibly you had better not make these observations after the correspondence with Mr. Harris about the passes to the theatre. I hope that you will see that that was an improper proceeding.—Mr. Hebb said he attached no importance to that. It was utterly false that he levied blackmail on Mr. Harris or other persons. Sometimes he wrote for a box or two stalls. On one occasion he wrote that he wanted to take his children, who were more numerous than two. (Laughter.) On another occasion he was refused admission to Her Majesty's Theatre, and he reported that to the board. Asked whether, in the light of recent events, he did not think he had acted improperly, the witness said he was ready to admit that it was indiscreet, but it was not improper. He had no intention to threaten nor to do what was not honest or straightforward. He knew that the line of buildings at Brixton Rise had caused great dissatisfaction, and one person had imputed corruption to him.—Mr. Hebb was further examined by Mr. Meadows White as to the Avenue Theatre. He said he was asked by Mr. Sefton Parry to become the architect to that theatre, which amounted to a bribe, but he declined to act. It was afterwards reported by the committee to the board that he had failed to make a proper examination of the building. He admitted that he had made some trifling mistakes with regard to the matter. On one occasion he had asked the board to be allowed to act in a friendly way as to the construction of the panorama in Leicester-square, and they declined to allow him to do so.—Mr. Bird was the next witness called. He said he was the proprietor of the Albany-road estate. After the difficulties which arose with regard to the plans he employed Mr. Fowler and Mr. Saunders as architects. The delay as to the plans kept him out of the estate six months and cost him £2,000. He paid £50 to Mr. Fowler to get him out of the estate. Mr. Fowler, Q.C., pointed out that delay caused in the passing of the witness's plans. He had to pay £50 to one member of the board and fifty guineas to another before the causes of the delay were removed.

The Board and Its Officers.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Works on Friday, the Finance Committee recommended that, looking at the evidence given by Mr. Fleuret and Mr. E. C. Driver before the Royal Commission, that neither of them should be again employed in the building. Mr. Hill said he thought the board should be given a long discussion, after a long discussion, the committee should be instructed to report on what would be done with other auctioneers who had paid money to officers of the board.—Mr. M. H. Judge, in moving that reasons should be given for the rejection of plans, said that the present practice of refusing them without explanation had been a prime factor in bringing the drawers of the plans and the officials into contact, and from that corruption had ensued. (Hear, hear.) Colonel Hughes supported the motion, and entirely concurred in the remarks of the mover.—Mr. Cook moved that the official report of the evidence given on the 3rd inst. before the royal inquiry should be referred to the Works and General Purposes Committee for consideration, and that they should have authority to suspend any officer who was shown to have acted improperly.—Mr. Lindsay objected to the suspension of anybody, except it be in the light of day. He thought that the board should publicly discuss the conduct of officers.—Mr. Judge moved an amendment to add the words:—"That every officer, other than Mr. Bradley, who had been shown to have acted improperly should be suspended, and that he should be suspended to-day."—The amendment was carried.

THE BOARD OF WORKS AND THE SCHOOL BOARD.

At the meeting of the London School Board on Thursday, at the offices, Victoria Embankment, the Rev. J. Diggle presiding, Mr. Dellow, in the absence of Sir Richard Temple, M.P. (chairman of the finance committee), moved that the board borrow £50,000 from the Metropolitan Board of Works, and that the finance committee be authorised to arrange for the date when the money shall be received. In February last the School Board resolved to ask the Board of Works to insert in their Parliamentary Bill £250,000 as the amount which might be required by the School Board during the year 1888. Up to the present the board had borrowed £100,000 on account of this amount. Mr. Stenlake objected to the motion. He asked would it not be wise to consider the condition of the Board of Works? He contended that they were in a dying state. They were in fact a "board of corruption."—Mr. Gover: Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order. Surely a member of this board has no right to apply such language to any other public body.—The Chairman: I trust Mr. Stenlake did not refer to this board as a "board of corruption."—Mr. Gover: No, I object to the expression, I withdraw it. It would be wise, however, to see if we could not negotiate our loans in some other direction. I move that it be referred back to the committee for that purpose.—No one seconded the amendment and it dropped.—The original motion was agreed to.

To anyone with a few days' leisure who wishes to utilise his time in visiting the most interesting places within walking distance of the metropolis, the "London Rambler and Footpath Guide," by Mr. Howard Evans, published by Mr. H. Vickers, 317, Strand, cannot fail to be useful. The localities included comprise: Eitham, Wimbledon, Dorking, Bromley, Eltham, Croydon, Harrow, Hampstead, Chertsey, and Epsom, and the directions given are so practically plain and concise that they cannot be mistaken.

THE STRIKE AT MESSRS. BRYANT AND MAY'S.

The 1,400 girls on strike at Messrs. Bryant and May's factory at Bow assembled at eight o'clock on Friday morning outside the gates, picketed those who went in, and attempted to hold a series of meetings, but were dispersed by about twenty policemen. Two men attempted to deliver addresses, but were prevented by the police, and one was arrested and taken to Worship-street. Attempts were also made to hold meetings on Mile-end Waste, but the crowds were dispersed by the downpour of rain. The neighbourhood was afterwards quiet.—At the Worship-street Police Court on Friday, Lewis Lyons, 25, describing himself as a tailor, machinist, was charged with causing an obstruction outside Messrs. Bryant and May's factory, Fairfield-road, Bow, by speaking from a platform, and refusing to leave when requested. Chief Inspector Back, K Division, watched the case on behalf of the Police Commissioners.—Inspector Denny said that he received information that morning that the employees of Messrs. Bryant and May, who on the previous day left work on strike, would hold a meeting in the thoroughfare outside the works, and that the form was mounted by a man who addressed the crowd of about 500 persons. The witness saw that the road was blocked, and requested the speaker, whose name was unknown, to desist. He got down from the form, and then the prisoner Lewis Lyons began to speak. The witness told him to desist. He refused to do so. The witness had to get him down, and then, as he refused to give any name or address, or to give any account of himself, he was taken into custody. All the way to the station the police were followed by a yelling crowd.—Cross-examined, the inspector said that the crowd of 500 persons was mostly composed of Bryant and May's workpeople out on strike. The thoroughfare was obstructed, the people lying about or standing in crowds. Had the prisoner given his name and address he would have been summoned instead of being charged.—Sergeant F. K. corroborated, and a constable was also put forward, but Mr. Bushby said it was no good multiplying the evidence.—The prisoner asked for an adjournment to consult a solicitor.—He was remanded till Friday in his own recognisance of £10.

THE ALLEGED ABDUCTION BY A PRINCE.

At the Hammersmith Police Court on Friday, Eugene Courjon, who was styled Prince de Chaudernagor, residing in Coningsham-road, Shepherd's Bush, was brought up on remand before Mr. Montagu Williams, charged with the abduction of Marguerite Perroni, a young unmarried woman under the age of 18, against the wish of her mother. Mr. F. Douglas Norman again prosecuted on behalf of the National Vigilance Association; and Mr. Bealey appeared for the prisoner, who had not heard the case previously, the whole of the evidence was read over. Matilda Perroni, the mother, in her evidence, stated that her professional name was Saurer. She came from Paris with her two daughters and the prince, who offered to assist her to obtain a situation as a music teacher or as an opera singer. The prince, whilst he was in Paris, offered to marry her daughter Marguerite, and she consented.—On the evidence of Nellie Decks being read, Mr. Bealey called attention to that part in which she stated that the prince directed her not to bring the girls to her residence, and said it was most important.—Mr. Bealey proceeded with the cross-examination of the mother, and said the prince was charged with the abduction of the daughter with the intent to have unlawful carnal knowledge. He wished to show that there was an engagement of marriage, a quarrel, a reconciliation, and that there was no intent, except to protect her from her mother's violence.—Letters were put in showing that they had been very friendly terms, the mother expressing her gratitude for the favours of the prince.—In cross-examination, Madame Perroni said she tore up her daughter's certificate of birth in a rage. The certificate was obtained for the marriage. He asked for her daughter's hand, and she then said, "Prince, do as you promised." It was with regard to the marriage settlement. There was a scene and he threatened her with a dagger. It was twelve days before the children were away. She denied having stated that in streets where old gentlemen would be found.—A letter, written by her daughter in French, addressed to the accused, and received that morning, was put in and read. It was in effect expressing sympathy with the prince, and being sorry to see him in the sad position, suffering for loving her, and praying that he would return.—Mr. M. Williams interposed by observing there was no evidence to prove that accused knew the age of the girl.—In answer to Mr. Norman, the witness said she told the prince the age of her daughter.—After hearing witnesses, Mr. Montagu Williams dismissed the case.—Mr. Bealey: I say nothing.—Mr. Montagu Williams: I am not surprised.—The accused was then liberated.

DEFRAUDING FREEMASONS.

At the West Kent Quarter Sessions on Thursday, before the Hon. J. S. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., William Ellison, 62, engine-driver, pleaded guilty to obtaining £5. by false pretences from Joseph Henry Jewell, with intent to defraud, at Westernham, on June 14th last.—Mr. Denman, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that the prisoner on the day named went to Mr. Jewell, the hon. secretary of the Amherst Lodge of Freemasons, and represented himself to be a mason, mentioning several lodges from which information could be obtained. He also stated that his wife had been confined at Riverhead, that she was there with two boys, and that he was badly off, he did not know how he was to get to Alderhot, where he was to be with his engine. He gave the usual Freemason's signs and, believing his statement, Mr. Jewell gave him £5. Subsequent inquiries proved that the prisoner's statements were perfectly false, and that he was an impostor.—Superintendent Waghorn informed the court that the prisoner had been previously convicted of vagrancy, and he had since found that he had committed similar frauds to that with which he was charged.—The prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

BURGLARIOUS SOLDIERS.

At Cork Quarter Sessions on Friday, Thomas Denny, Samuel Winch, and Charles Williams, privates of the 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment, were found guilty of burglariously entering a jewellery establishment in the city, and stealing several watches and articles of jewellery. They were each sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE ARMY RIFLE MEETING.

The army rifle meeting at Aldershot, one of the most successful held there for the last five years, was brought to a close on Thursday at the Cesar's Camp ranges, when the shooting for the most coveted prizes was decided. The following are the officially posted results of the competitions of the previous day, and also the returns for Thursday:

OFFICIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.—Officers' Carbine, Quartermaster Strachan (2nd Wilt), and Lieutenant Stewart (Innskillin Fusiliers), 32 each; Captain Cowan (Royal Engineers), 30; Carbine, for Non-commissioned Officers and Men, Private McGill (10th Lancs), 31; Private Spring (Royal Dragoon), and Corporal Anon (10th Lancs), 30 each; Sergeant, Colour-sergeant Stanley (1st Devon), 35; Sergeant Smith (5th Lancs), 34; Colour-sergeant Rigby (2nd Scots Guards), 33; Rank and File, Lance-corporal Sampson (Royal Engineers), and Corporal Hall (Royal Engineers), 34 each; Private Tobin (1st Buffs), 33; Officers, Lieutenant Dutton (1st Buffs) and Quartermaster Mehan (2nd Wilt), 33 each; Major Lockyer (R.A.), Major Eyr Crabbie (Grenadier Guards), and Lieutenant Downs (1st Devon), 32 each; Young Soldier, Private Warner (1st Sussex), and Sapper Radcliff (Royal Engineers), 29 each.

THE QUEEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.—This was fired in two stages of 800 and 1,000 yards, the first stage being restricted to the 60 qualified competitors making the highest aggregate scores in the competitions for all ranks at 200 and 500 yards on the first and second days. The prizes were of the aggregate value of £76. The second stage of the 1,000 yards was restricted to the 30 competitors who made the highest aggregate scores in the first stage. The firing by the qualified 60 commenced at an early hour on Thursday morning at 800 yards. Appended are the three highest scores in the final at 1,000 yards, the winner taking the Queen's prize and the champion's badge.—Quartermaster-sergeant Bille (1st Buffs), 32; Quartermaster-sergeant Dunn (1st Buffs), 32; and Private Allen (2nd Buffs), 17 each.

INFANTRY RIFLING MATCH.—This was won by the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd teams of the 2nd Rifle Brigade, with scores respectively of 195, 191, and 175.

MOUNTED COMPETITION.—This was open to sections of four from all mounted corps of the Regular Army, and was won by the Royal Dragoons.

At ten minutes to six o'clock, in the midst of a thunderstorm, the signal-gun announced the close of the meeting, and the prizes were distributed to the successful competitors by Lady Wolsley.

METROPOLITAN AND CITY POLICE ORPHANAGE.

The annual fête in aid of the funds of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage was held on Thursday at the Crystal Palace. The weather was not so favourable as for the outdoor amusements which constituted the main portion of an extended programme. The visitors began to arrive soon after ten a.m., though the programme did not commence till half-past twelve, when Mr. Manns conducted a performance by the band. Athletic sports were carried out on the cricket ground, which was not in a favourable condition for the purpose, but the competitors did their best, and satisfied the numerous spectators. This was followed by a variety entertainment by the troupe of Schaefer Acrobats. Bellonin, the juggler, exhibited his feats, introducing several acrobats, for the occasion. The two American athletes, Crossland and Elder, displayed their skill, and were followed by a troupe of stunts. At half-past six there was a display of the fountains, and during the afternoon and evening two military bands and eighteen police bands played in the grounds. As evening advanced, the palace and park were brilliantly illuminated by the electric light and 50,000 coloured lamps, one of the features of this part of the display being a facsimile representation by an illuminated outline, of the bridge which is now under construction near the Tower of London. The final events were the fairy ballet, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and Mr. Brock's new fire picture of the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

THE CABDRIVERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The festival dinner of this association was held at the Hotel Métropole on Thursday evening, the Earl of Lathom in the chair. There were about 100 guests present.—The Bishop of Carlisle proposed "The Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces." He expressed the hope that the Chained Tunnel would never be constructed, because, though he liked the French as neighbours, he did not like the notion of their creeping under the sea into our country. He classed cabdrivers as amongst the auxiliary forces. If they were unwell sometimes he was not surprised, and he was sure that he should become unwell in two weeks if he, like the cabdriver, was out in all weathers.—In proposing the toast of the evening, the chairman said the cabdrivers in London were the most skilful drivers in the world; and on the whole, there was not much cause to find fault with their incivility. He never heard a more cheery sound than cabmen's voices when they were out on an extra sixpence.—"Thank you, sir," (Laughter). The institution was founded to provide for distressed drivers and widows and children. They had 1,250 members, which was not enough, considering the number of drivers they had in London. During the last year 22,430 articles left in cabs had been delivered at Scotland Yard. They had forty-five annuities, each of whom was in receipt of £20 a year, and they had lent in small sums £2,240. Out of seventy men summoned, the charges against thirty-five were dismissed by the magistrates.—Lord Stalbridge, the treasurer of the association, responded, and so did Mr. Sawyer, a cabdriver. Mr. Stormont Murray, the hon. secretary, announced subscriptions to the amount of £262.

A THOUSAND LOVE LETTERS.

At Bristol on Friday, before the under-sheriff, a breach of promise case, Way v. Prowse, was submitted to a jury for the assessment of damages. The plaintiff, Louisa Maude Way, 22, had been trained for the operatic stage, and was recently offered an engagement in D'Oyly Carte's Company. The defendant, who is the son of a brewer at Kingsbridge, Devon, is 27 years of age. Mr. Douglas Metcalfe appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. V. Audin for the defendant. The evidence given by the plaintiff and her father was to the effect that the defendant had broken and renewed his promise of marriage five times in six years, during which period a thousand love letters had been sent between the lovers—five hundred on each side. Those of the defendant were of the most amatory character, containing repeated promises to be true to the plaintiff. There was also some poetry which he said it had taken him two hours to write. The defendant did not appear, and it was stated that he had withdrawn from the engagement owing to his father refusing his consent.—The jury gave a verdict for £250.

POISONED BY MUSHROOMS.

A young man named Williams, eldest son of Mr. John Williams, of Tickford Park farm, near Newport Pagnell, Bucks, has died from eating a quantity of mushrooms he had gathered upon the farm. At the inquest held by Mr. Tansley, coroner for the Honour of Amphil on Friday, a verdict of death from poisoning was returned.

A LADY writes from NICE:—

"A nephew of the Duke of Cleveland (who is an artist, now staying with me, is engaged to marry ASPINALL'S ENAMEL WORKS on the work I have just finished, that he is going to order it for his own use in Paris, and says it will have as great a success as the one he has in London; my own feeling is that it would like everybody to know about it, for it is not only so lovely but so useful everywhere."

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JAMES GREENWOOD.

L--BRANDED THUMBS.

L--BRANDED THUMBS.

Such an arrangement would have much simplified my present task. I should not be troubled with the secretary's scrawly calligraphy. I can describe an happening so graphically as eye-witness, and I may have lived through the chronicle brought to me, hot and hot, as it were from the bakery, with nothing to do but to turn them down in shorthand as the narrator tells them off, and, at my leisure, transcribe them.

The Duke of Westminster has granted a reduction on his Hampshire estate a reduction of 10 per cent. for the half year, and this advantage.

NEWSAGENTS AND BOOKSELLERS.—A New Day
—A PICTURE LIBRARY, just issued. A 26-page net
illustrated with handsome colored pictures. One Penny.
Illustrations thirty-two. Illustrated novels. Order sample of
large catalogues sent. Published by K. GOSWAMY & SONS,
and export, The Criterion, London. Advt.

POST OFFICE PROSECUTIONS.—Matthew William

The deceased complained of faintness, and the same night, the cause of death being a rupture of the heart, appeared the next morning. The coroner was then suggested that the accused had acted in a fit of passion, and was charged with the murder of the deceased. The accused, however, pleaded guilty to the charge of murder. The coroner then pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing the heart, and resisting his lawful apprehension. The other prisoner, Warner, was then tried, convicted upon a charge of assaulting the constable Peck, and it was proved that he had several times convicted of drunkenness, assaulting the police. Sentences were deferred.

WATCH STEALING AT THE WEST-END.—Geor

There was an assemblage of scientific men at Plymouth on Saturday to witness the suggestion of the laboratory which the Zoological Association has just completed cost of £15,000.

On Saturday Mr. Wood, deputy coroner of Kent, received information of the finding, Surrey Canal, of the body of William Colman, aged 7 years, son of parents living at 101, North-road, Rotherhithe. It is stated to inquiry how the boy got into the water.

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In Tapestry, Brussels, 1871, by 371, 325.-List of
sizes free on application to MAPLE and CO., Carpet Fa-
ctory, Tottenham Court-road, London.

M. MAPLE and CO.-BORDERED CENTRAL CARPETS.
Extra heavy for hard, street-like wear, 1871, by 967.
List of other sizes free on application to MAPLE and CO.,
Tottenham Court-road, London and Smyrna.

M. MAPLE and CO.-BORDERED CENTRAL CARPETS.
Very best, five-frame Brussels, for red and blue
carpets, 1871, by 967.-List of other sizes free on applica-
tion to MAPLE and CO., Importers of Foreign Rugs, Tottenham
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Wilton pile, very beautiful designs and shaggy effect
by 1871, 310, &c.-List of other sizes free on applica-
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Woodstock Carpets, seamless and fringed, the most
valuable carpet ever introduced, 1871, by 967, &c.-List of
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OUR OMNIBUS.

THE POLITICIAN.

Taking their cue from Mr. Gladstone, the Separatists have claimed the result of the recent election as a "moral victory." Far be it from me to grudge them any enjoyment they may derive from that pretence. The Unionists could well afford to be content if every bye-election resulted in their candidate polling 538 votes more than his Separatist opponent. And Mr. Lowther's majority would have been larger still if it appears, but for the fishing fleet being detained at sea. That cost him 150 straight votes at least.

The revenue returns for the first quarter of the financial year are decidedly satisfactory, proving as they do that Mr. Goschen must have considerably underestimated the proceeds of his new taxes. It may afford some comfort to City gentlemen to know this; they are loud in their complaints about the vexatious nature of the impost on securities to bearer. In some cases, this tax unquestionably operates very harshly, giving an immunity of trouble, and sometimes mulcting the wrong party. An ad valorem stamp duty on all contract notes would have been far more equitable and more symmetrical.

Should the revenue continue to yield at the present rate for the remainder of the financial year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have a huge surplus to dispose of in his next Budget. The reduction of the interest on Consols will then have to be brought into the national balance-sheet, and it may be safely estimated that this will put at least a million on the right side of the account. What will Mr. Goschen do with this grand haul? It is too early to enter into that question; there may be a slip between the cup and the lip.

The accession of William II. to the Imperial throne of Germany has produced exactly the contrary effect on that country's relations with Russia to what was generally anticipated. Instead of giving way to his martial prepossessions, the young Emperor has so far spoken and acted in a quite dove-like manner, holding out the olive branch to Russia at every opportunity. But it is well-known at St. Petersburg and Moscow that these friendly overtures proceed from a monarch who, were occasion to arise, would strike at Russia or any other Power that threatened German interests.

The Zululand complication is assuming a blacker and still blacker aspect, as I predicted before. It is not a struggle between Zulus and English, as in Cetewayo's time, but a contest between the latter and the Boers for supremacy in South Africa. Nor should I be surprised were it to culminate in another Boer war. Ever since Mr. Gladstone's disgraceful surrender, these truculent Dutchmen have regarded themselves as invincible, nor are they likely to put aside that vain conceit until they have received a sound thrashing. A policy of surrender never pays in the long run, and for that reason alone it would be sheer madness to submit to the insolent demands of the Parnellites. They are the Boers of the United Kingdom, and were we to grant them Home Rule as we did to the Transvaal, they, like the Boers, would be sure to struggle for complete independence.

Ten thousand apologies to the National Club! By either a slip of the pen or a typographical error I last week inserted the name of that highly respectable institution instead of that of the National Liberal Club, a very different concern. It was not such a bad blunder as was perpetrated the other day by a member when commenting on a speech delivered by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre. His name was actually given as "Pshaw-Lefevre," just as if the writer was moved by irrepressible contempt for the orator. Perhaps that was the case; Mr. Lefevre's recent utterances have certainly been of a nature to elicit a "Pshaw" from all unprejudiced folks.

An eccentric tramp, "with a straw in his hair," was taken into custody the other day in Lancashire on the suspicion of being insane. When questioned by the magistrates as to his curious proceedings, he explained that he went about giving advice to farmers about growing fruit and things. What a remarkable coincidence! It was in Lancashire that a certain political tramp once advised farmers to go in for fruit growing and jam manufacture. Can the two philanthropists be the same person? No; there were no straw at that time in the hair of the Right Honourable W. E. G.

WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEE.

Bad weather is specially disastrous to sportsmen in the July week. Not only do we of recent years have the summer race meeting at headquarters, but there is the University cricket match at Lord's, not to mention Eton and Harrow, occasionally made to follow the bigger colleges' engagement, and also Henley Regatta. One generally expects at least one day of the regatta to be wet, though the circumstance is none the less regrettable. The boy's match likewise has generally been unlucky as regards rain, though the "Varieties" are accustomed to a fair share of luck. This week began very badly, as play was impossible at Lord's. Rain hardly ceased at all, and the wicket was dreadfully soaked. The teams waited and waited in vain, but at last the captains gave up till Tuesday. Then the match was advanced considerably. Rain interfered somewhat, and Oxford, who lost the toss, had the best of the deal, as the pitch played more plainly after the showers, which came at about five o'clock.

The Light Blues, who took the innings first together 171. Of these H. J. Mordaunt made 14, Thomas 38, E. M. Buller 37, R. C. Gosling 29, S. M. J. Woods 12, and F. Meyrick-Jones 16. Not a big total all things considered, but respectable. Cochrane came off best of the Oxford bowlers with six wickets for 62 runs. Before time Oxford, who were batting on a very soft wicket, with the ball cutting through the surface instead of doing much, wiped off 77 for the loss of two wickets. F. H. Gresson scored 30, and the Hon. F. J. Theiger 28; W. Rashleigh was (not out) 11, and Lord George Scott (not out) 1.

On Wednesday the game was not completed, an innings being left for Oxford on Thursday. To then they wanted 218 to win. Their second innings closed for 124, a sad drop from the good beginning. Rashleigh only added 1, but Lord Scott carried his total to 32. Woods, the Australian fast bowler, came off with six for 43. Cambridge in their second innings ran up 170. Mordaunt and Crowley did not do well, Thomas had 18, Butler 26, C. D. Buxton 30, and Meyrick-Jones, the eleventh hour selection, 36.

Lancashire and Yorkshire were worse off than any, for they were unable to start at Sheffield either on Monday or Tuesday. On Wednesday Lancashire made 54, of which A. N. Hornby had 14 and Barlow 13, and Yorkshire 60, with 25 to Uppett's credit, 33 to Hall, and 18 to Lee, and only among all the others. Lancashire then scored 55, no wicket down. In Yorkshire's innings, Mr. Napier took four wickets for no runs.

At Kennington Oval, Surrey, on Tuesday had a day's batting, and put on 538 for the loss of nine wickets off Northamptonshire's bowling. M. P. Bowden made 254, and Abel 111.

On Tuesday, at the Aigburgh Ground, near Liverpool, the Australians met Liverpool and District, and when stumps were drawn had a good bit of the game. They went in first and put together 119, not out 26, Jarvis 27, Turner 14, and Worrall 15, did the best. Smith, the professional, took four wickets for 39 runs, and A. G. Stead three for 34. For a while Liverpool looked like heading their opponents' score, as three wickets realised 56 runs. The rest, however,

went very cheaply, and the tenth fell at 70. Worrall had five for 20, and Turner five for 40.

The Australians scored 150 in their second innings—Bonner 46, Turner 22, Worrall 19—and got rid of Liverpool for 60, of which H. B. Steel contributed 31. Turner took six for 33, and Worrall three wickets for 30 runs.

We had a fairly pleasant day at Newmarket on Tuesday, though there was some rain, but Wednesday's rain, hail, and wind will not readily be forgotten. On Tuesday a tame start was made in the Bunbury Plate, for which Fullerton walked over. Next, Ixia, whose previous form gave little encouragement to back her, took a Maiden Plate with a big field. Cardinal Mai, who last year was with the Trial Plate after being deposed from first favouritism by Eddipus, who was beaten from a neck. In the July Stakes Gold was Donovan's solitary opponent. Just for a few strides coming down the hill Donovan looked like getting beaten, but he fairly wore Gold out, and landed by a length.

Satiety, in the Bottisham Plate, beat Noble Chieftain in a canter at even weights. On Wednesday, the second to Lord Calthorpe's colt, carried top weight in a plate with a good handicap field and won easily. Sea Song, a regular Newmarket plate good thing, only just got home by a head for the Soham Plate, and scored a popular victory for General Williams. Wednesday's Exeter Stakes saw the Distast-Shore colt, Gulliver, beaten out third place behind Hor-tense. The notorious Everitt, with 2 to 1 on him, landed a selling plate in a canter. Fullerton, in Lord Rodney's colours, beat Van Dieman, out of Land quite easily for the July Cup. The Ellsmere, high-weight Handicap was landed in a walk by Oberon, who was a very warm favourite; but backers had a bad time in the Zetland Plate, for they laid good odds on Galore, who stopped to walking when asked to win, and was beaten by a head by Sheen, against whom 20 to 1 was laid. The Sale Stakes fell to General Williams's Symphony, who was the first beaten day with a desperate finish between Palm-leaf and Hugo for the Beaufort Stakes. Palm-leaf just won, and that is all.

Ayrshire looks like coming back for the St. Leger as I predicted. A little as 700 to 200 was taken about him on Wednesday.

All I need say about the Carlisle meeting is that the judge, whose verdict placing Queen's Counsel first and Moss Paul second, led to a semi-riot, had his decision upheld by the stewards.

C. G. Wood, the Blackheath Harrier, who not long ago was married and announced that he had retired from the path, has offered to race Westing, the American, who landed our 100 yards championship. Wood will run him 100 and 220 yards in three weeks.

The great pigeon-shooting match between Mr. Mervyn Watts and M. Journu, who recently beat Brewer, the American, came off at the Gun Club on Tuesday. Mr. Watts won the £200 by killing forty-four out of sixty, only one more than the foreigner's score.

I must deal with Henley Regatta's general features after it is over. On the first day Pembroke College (Cambridge) beat Bedford in the Ladies' Plate. Lady Margaret beat First Trinity, whose 6 caught a crab at a critical moment. Eton beat Radley. Dublin had a bye.

Gardner won his heat in the Diamond very easily from Cummings of the T.R.C. Spagnoletti sculled over. Nickalls paddled away from Sweetman, and Doering of Hamburg had a bye.

Leander beat London by two lengths and a half for the Grand, and won the preliminary race. In the Visitors Pembroke beat Trinity, Dublin.

Thames won by four lengths from Twickenham in the Thames Cup, and Lady Margaret, Cambridge, ran away from London.

St. John's, Oxford, defeated First Trinity, Cambridge, in the Wyfold first heat, then Kingston easily accounted for Twickenham, and Thames, after a tremendous race, landed by half a length from Pembroke. London had a bye.

OLD IZAAK.

In another column will be found a copy of a letter from the secretary of the Thames Angling Preservation Society, in which he refuses to accede to my request for a copy of the minutes. This refusal did not reach the office until too late to deal with at length for our Friday morning edition. I therefore reserve that pleasure for next week, contenting myself for the present with drawing attention to the studiously offensive tone adopted by the secretary in several passages. The society will scarcely enlarge its subscription list if it quarrels with every one who presumes to criticise its doings. It stands out very clearly, for one thing, that the society, or rather those who rule it, were determined to refuse to accept Mr. deen as representative of the Thames Anglers' Association, although a more competent one could not possibly be found. I ask the reason why. Perhaps that might appear from the minutes, but they are withheld from my analysis.

From the weekly reports of angling clubs it seems that competitions are already in full swing, although as yet, owing to heavy rains and consequent discolouring of the water, no large takes have been recorded. Is it too much to hope that this season will see an end to the admittedly pernicious practice of holding gross weight competitions I am afraid it will continue, yet would again point out how much better it is to offer prizes for the best specimen results in the kill-fish method of make weight fish, perhaps only justifiable, which should be returned to the water to grow larger and furnish sport on a future occasion. The latter permits of the "tudders" being returned to their native element without lessening the chance of winning a prize.

It has been often said, in other words, that one of the greatest charms of angling is that the angler so frequently realises the totally unexpected, and I recently enjoyed a pleasurable illustration of this theory. I was fishing for roach in private water of which I had no previous experience, and really scarcely knew what there was in the lake. However, I fitted up tackle for roach, but after a time, having only caught a few little ones, I thought a pipe would be conducive to personal comfort, and had put down my rod in order to light it, when I saw my float, first agitated by the bite of what I felt certain was only another diminutive roach, and then it disappeared without further ceremony. I struck, and after a little play landed a perch weighing over a pound. The hook had just caught in the upper lip, and it had taken a small roach, which had evidently previously hooked itself. I procured it, and after a little play landed a perch weighing over a pound. The hook had just caught in the upper lip, and it had taken a small roach, which had evidently previously hooked itself. I procured it, and after a little play landed a perch weighing over a pound.

With reference to "J. P. W.'s" remarks on the night line recently found at Teddington, his assumptions are all erroneous, and show that he is not in possession of the facts. The gentleman who was fishing is one of the best pike fishermen on the Thames, and requires no instruction as to his tackle. He was certainly not spinning with a "flat iron," and states that the night line was heavily weighted, and no doubt, made by a professional peacher. This, therefore, disposes altogether of "J. P. W.'s" theories so far as that case is concerned, and further, I have it on the best authority, that although a keeper of the T.A.P.S. was informed of the occurrence on the same evening by ten o'clock, he did not proceed to the scene of the discovery before four, and rumour says it was nearer six o'clock the next morning, when, no wonder, all traces of the

poachers had vanished, and the usual report was made that "nothing was seen."

I have in my possession another night line which has been found at Kingston, and forwarded to me by a friend; but, after all, this state of affairs is not much to be wondered at, for, incredible though the fact may appear, this Thames Angling Preservation Society, with an average income of nearly £400 per annum, has not for some time past possessed a boat for the use of its members who are supposed to catch river poachers. Truly this is not "a thoroughly all perfect society" as some people would wish us to believe.

I am obliged to Mr. Hase for the following letter on the interesting subject of puntmen's charges for fishing on the Thames:

Your suggestion that a fixed charge per day should be made by Thames fishermen remains no more than a suggestion. The "Angler's Journal" published a list of registered Thames fishermen, with their names, addresses, and the number of their boats. They were willing to accept the following reasonable terms, viz., 7s. 6d. per day for man and punt when two anglers are in the punt, with an extra 1s. for each additional angler over the number—if tackle is provided a charge of 1s. to be made for the use of the necessary bait for the day to be provided by the puntman, but any special provisions should be made for bait to be paid for. It also gave a list of eighting stipulations as to the number of anglers in the punt. A complaint was made by a correspondent, in a contemporary, of having been charged by a fisherman for dinner and drink for five hours' fishing in a hotel he had no intention of staying in. To many, this charge would be prohibitory, but I think the case you quote, where a charge of 6s. per day will be accepted, rather errs on the other side, but of course there is nothing to prevent the angler giving an extra shilling or two if he is pleased with the result of the day's sport.

By the way, I was asked the other day by a subscriber to "The Gurney Testimonial Fund," when the presentation was likely to be made. I think that, taking into consideration the lapse of time which has occurred since the movement was first originated, the inquiry is not unreasonable, and, as I have not noticed any notice to take place, I have been fixed for the ceremony to remind the originators of the desecrating plan that "he gives twice who gives quickly."

I have very much pleasure in recommending Mr. P. Hamilton to address the secretary of the Fly Fishers' Club, at the Arundel Hotel, Victoria Embankment, Strand, W.C., on the subject of which he writes to me.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

The Liverpoolians have just been suffering from a sharp scare. Somehow, it got into the papers that the Mersey was teeming with these voracious monsters, and the receipts of the bathing machine proprietors at New Brighton and Seacombe fell off accordingly. At last, one of the supposed "sharks" was caught off the pier-head, and another by the crew of a tug boat. Both proved to be dog-fish. The dog-fish is very like the shark in personal appearance, and did it run to the same size it would be an equally ugly customer in the sea. Small sharks may be taken human beings; that is work for the big fellows.

An edict having been issued by the police authorities at Calcutta, for the destruction of pariah dogs, a number of humane Hindoos have established a home to which these wretched creatures may be taken instead of being put to death. Easier said than done. Any pariah dog which had been accustomed, as most have, to wander about, picking up a living for itself, would make a gay fight before they would suffer itself to be led away into captivity. They are horrible creatures, gaunt, leggy, long-nosed, and generally manly, but their independence is a redeeming quality.

Mr. William Garnett, of Strathallen, near Chelsea, notes that there is a great scarcity of insect food, consequent upon the cold inclement spring. But how could the swallows have become acquainted with that, while they were still residing abroad? They possess, no doubt, a wonderfully keen instinct, but I cannot believe that a swallow passing the winter in, say Algeria, is able to keep a mental record of climatic changes in Cheshire.

"Chrysalis" wishes to know what material distinction there is between the moth and the butterfly. The chief difference is that from which the Latin names of the two divisions are derived. The butterflies are scientifically known as rhopaloceera, or knob-horns, because their antennae are thickened into a knob at the tip, and the moths as heterocera, or various-horned, their antennae being of different forms, feathery, tapering, thick in middle or of the same thickness throughout.

I am asked by Mr. Tucker to tell the difference between cock and hen pigeons. There is no infallible mode of distinguishing them. The cock generally has a stronger voice than the hen, and struts about, while the hen curtsies and bows. Another point is that the cock is generally thicker about the neck, head, and neck than the hen, and stouter all over. None of these signs though are absolutely certain.

A correspondent asks some questions about the rearing of young ducks. Duck's eggs hatch on the twenty-eighth day. The food should be bread crumbs and oatmeal mixed together with short fresh grass. It should be given moist. Ducklings should be fed frequently, the old food never being allowed to remain. After the first fortnight they should be given some kind of corn in water twice a day.

Mr. Moon has a parakeet which has laid four eggs. Unmated hen parrots and parakeets often lay eggs. These birds will mostly readily pair and breed in captivity. They should be allowed plenty of space to do so, and should not be much disturbed.

My friend Mr. Robottom sends the following description of one of the various Mexican amphibians:—There is a very curious reptile found in the salt lake of Teacoco, in Mexico, called an "Atlatl." It has the appearance of a fish with four legs and webbed feet. Its flesh is white and like an eel's, and is eaten with great relish by the Mexican Indians. It is about ten inches long, and of a black or white colour, and most hideous to look at. It was, no doubt, well known to the Aztecs from its peculiar name.

The axolotl is one of the most interesting of the batrachians. Formerly thought to be an adult form, possessing gills all its life, it has now been proved to be merely the larva or tadpole of a larger amphibian. It breeds in captivity, and I have seen many specimens which have been reared in England.

Mr. O'Leary has in his aquarium a gold fish which has just bred for the second time. The young fish do not require feeding at first, but live by absorption of a certain bag known as the umbilical sac. Afterwards small blood-worms, or grained meat is the best food for them. Gold fish breed very easily in large warm-water reservoirs.

A fish whose breeding is carried on in a most unsightly manner is the stickleback, which builds a nest for its spawn. The male generally performs this strange task, building a nest more than an inch in diameter, composed of various fibrous materials. The young appear about a month after the building of the nest, during which time the parent fish jealously watches the eggs. He continues this guard for a good time after the fry have been hatched. The ten-spined and fifteen-spined sticklebacks make these nests as well as the commoner three-spined species.

Another fish which has habits different to the rest of its relations is the climbing perch. As its name implies, this fish often leaves the water and ascends the bank of the river by means of the points of its fins. It has been stated that it has been found climbing trees, but this is disputed.

THE ACTOR.

The association of a lot of clever actors does not always result in superlatively excellent work. One would have thought that the harlequinade given at the Lyceum on the occasion of the Actors'

Benevolent Fund benefit would have been extremely funny, for it was sustained by some of the ablest comedians in London. But, as a matter of fact, it was amusing for a time, but that was all. Mr. Roberts's policeman no doubt diverted those who had not seen it before; but for me, the attraction of freshness.

What I enjoyed most at the benefit was the excerpt from Mr. Willis's "Charles I.," though it is always more or less irritating to see only one act of a play. I was curious to note how Mr. Irving's Charles looked after this lapse of time. It was a little story in the walk and gestures, but the actor evidently did his best to control his mannerisms, and the well-known speech to Moray was spoken with much dignity and feeling. The audience, I am glad to say, was a crowded one.

Being out of town, I was unable to go to Miss Edmonston's second matinee, at which no very solid dramatic performance was attempted, the main attractions being a couple of little comedies, one in French and one in English. The lady, it may not be generally known, is of Greek extraction, and I hear she has had a good deal of experience as an actress. A friend speaks of having seen her act eighteen years ago. I remember seeing her play a "broken English" part very well indeed. She was, I believe, in the original cast of Mr. Calmoun's "Wives." She was hardly equal to the role of the heroine in "Home."

Mrs. Coffin, the authoress of "Run Wild," was, until the 30th ult., one of "the great unacted." This was not, however, from lack of endeavour on her part, for I hear of certain burlesques from her pen, which have been read by managers, one of whom has spoken very cordially of them. There are signs in "Run Wild" that the lady can write smart dialogue of the punning sort, and she may yet be heard of in the field of popular travesty. It is pleasant to see the short list of female playwrights being added to.

The revival of "The Wicked World" at the Savoy for one afternoon only, convinces me that there is no real vitality in the play. It is ingenious in idea, and has much literary merit, but it is unsympathetic, and, above all, thin. It is short, and that is well, for it would not bear expansion. As it happens, Mr. Gilbert cut out of this occasion the original concluding passage, in which the fairy Ethias, Phyllas, and Lutin returned to the clouds from earth. This enables the heroine to speak the tag, but otherwise is scarcely an improvement.

Both Mr. Alexander and Mr. Macklin seemed to me "made up" with less success than usual, and I cannot congratulate either these gentlemen or Mr. Lionel Brough on the first dresses they wore. All three looked better in their "mortal" guise. All the lady performers but one were attired in flowing liberty skirts, each of a different colour—and that of a soft shade—with long hanging sleeves. The exception was Miss Neilson, who wore white, with golden spots all over the material, which made an excellent contrast. In the matter of the acting, Mr. Alexander scored most palpably. Miss Neilson looked charming, and was very intelligent.

Mrs. Gilbert looked on from her box. At various points, and times in the stalls were Mr. D'Oyly Carte, Miss Rosina Brandram, Miss Maud Cathart, Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, Mr. and Mrs. John Hare, and other interesting people.

On Monday evening, Mr. Hermann Vezin and Miss Romola Tynte gave their first "realistic recital" in London. It promises to have several novel and attractive features, including tableaux vivants designed by Mr. J. Santo, R.A. Miss Tynte takes her Christian name from that of George Eliot's heroine. On one occasion she sat for a picture of that delightful creation.

I hear very favourable accounts of the new farcical comedy which is due at the Strand on Tuesday afternoon. It is said to be very brightly, not to say audaciously, written, the author being a Cambridge man whose name is, for the present, rigidly withheld. Among the members of the cast I note the name of Miss Evelyn Hope, who, I am told, is the lady known in the literary world as Re Henry. She is, I believe, more than common tall, and, in the comedy, will play the wife of Little Mr. E. M. Robson.

Approval of the statement that Mr. Wyndham is about to appear as the hero of "Passion-Flowers," T. W. Robertson's adaptation of "On ne badine pas avec l'Amour," may be noted that Mr. Wyndham has also adapted, and acted, a version of that work which has not, however, been seen in London. Mr. Wyndham, by the way, once considered the possibility of adapting "The Scarlet Letter" to the stage, but gave up the job as impracticable. He has also apparently reconsidered his notion of dramatising "Esmond."

I have some reason to believe that Miss Violet Melnotte would be inclined to build a small theatre in London if a suitable site could be obtained. Her husband, Mr. Frank Wyatt, will appear in Miss Woolf's "Carina," when that opera is put on at the Opera Comique.

Miss Ethel Selwyn, a pretty and clever young actress, has been engaged by Mr. Charles Terry to play "lead" in the company which he has organised for a tour through the seaside towns—Scarborough, Cromer, Whitby, and the like.

JACK ALLROUND.

"Oblige me by giving me a recipe how to regild and burnish gold picture frames," writes "J. B. K." who tells me he has tried gold paint in several ways, and finding it unsatisfactory wishes to attempt renovating his frames with gold leaf. I advise my correspondent to give up the idea of burnishing his picture frames until he has mastered the simpler art of renewing them with plain or neat gold. He will find this quite difficult enough, as so much will depend upon his own practical skill, judgment, and delicacy of touch.

The preparation for burnishing is a process requiring considerable experience. To regild a frame without burnishing you must first, with a sponge and water, thoroughly wash the frame and set it to dry. Having procured some water gold size, you should make some size yourself by boiling down parchment, and while it is warm mix enough of the latter with the purchased gold size to allow of working it on the frame with a camel hair brush. Let it dry, give it another coat, and when that is dry rub it over with a piece of fine sand paper; then it is ready for gilding. You size it again, and must judge when it is fit to put on the gold leaf, which you will cut in small pieces on the pad as you require it, taking each piece up on the long haired flat gilding brush, which now and again you lightly pass over your own hair to give the moisture needed to pick up the gold. This you must lay evenly over the entire surface, finally brushing the whole with a piece of soft cotton wool to remove any loose particles of gold that may remain. When all is complete, give a light coat of clear parchment size.

"W. J. B." asks for directions for taking grease spots from a bright-coloured merino dress. Have a mixture composed of equal parts of strong ammonia water, ether, and alcohol, dip a sponge in water and squeeze it out; place a few folds of blotting paper under the grease spot, then dip the sponge into the mixture, and rub it on the spot which will quickly give off the grease into the blotting paper and sponge.

Nothing is so injurious to pianos as damp, and if the instrument belonging to "X. Y. Z." has been in a damp room without a fire during the recent weather, I do not wonder he should complain of rusty wires and a peculiar "rattling sound." He wants to know how a cure is to be effected. The rust can be taken off the wires by rubbing them lengthwise with soft chamois leather.

and fine emery powder; be careful to remove all particles of powder with a clean leather. But I am very much afraid more than removing the rust will be required. Prevention is better than cure; no piano should be allowed to get damp. I fear the instrument is beyond amateur rectification, and would advise professional aid.

Several correspondents are anxious to help "Minnie" to remove the superfluous hair she complained of last week. "Vera" says it can be done by the application of electricity, and understands that each hair is dealt with separately, the process being complete and effectual; but cannot tell whether the operation is performed by a medical man or a specialist who has made the subject a study. A Subscriber recommends a small piece of pumice stone to be rubbed smooth, the hairs to be clipped as close as possible, and rubbed smooth with the pumice stone. This makes the skin rather red, but keeps the hair from growing, and looks better than shaving. "Pica" has read somewhere that "dulcified spirits of salts rubbed gently on the part with a linen cloth will effectually kill the roots of the hair, and at the end of the week they will wither and fall off," but says he has never tried it, and it does not appear that he knows of any one that has done so.

"What can I use to keep rubber tires on the perambulator; they are constantly coming off?" writes "E. S." A sort of rubber cement is sold at the perambulator manufacturers for a few pence. Get this; heat the wheel, and the tire, and the cement; lay on the latter in the groove, and then work on the tyre. See that you leave no spot without the cement.

"G.W.T." has been to the country, and brought home blackthorn and holly sticks, which he wants to dress for varnishing and conversion into walking canes. They will need to be seasoned and boiled in water before removing the bark, they should then be carefully sandedpaper and the knobs or handle ends cut to fancy and finally varnished.

The same correspondent I thank for writing to inform "Old Soldier" that he can die his scarlet coat a deep pilot colour by getting two pennies worth of logwood, one halfpenny worth of copperas, and one pennyworth of alum. Boil the logwood two hours in a gallon of water, then add the copperas and alum, stir up thoroughly, and as soon as it settles put in the cloth, stir it well, then put on the fire, and when it reaches the boiling point take it off, throw it into clean cold water, rinse, and hang it to dry. This is a good black dye, and he has treated coats several times with it, but on scarlet it comes out pilot colour.

GENERAL CHATTER.

A young fool being questioned by his guardian as to his reason for standing treat to two or three dozen strangers one night in the Haymarket, lightly replied, "That was my plan of champagne, don't cherr'know." "Was it?" answered the guardian; "the next time you are on the tiles, young man, you had better try boycotting."

Every year the Royal Military Tournament increases in popularity. On the present occasion the receipts are £4,000 in excess of the greatest on record. Yet there are thousands and ten thousands of Londoners who never find their way to Islington on account of the distance. I feel sure that it would be a paying venture to give a repetition of the tournament at the West-end, say at Olympia. It is rumoured, indeed, that this grand military pageant will be transferred to that hall for the future; I doubt whether the take would be so large.

The Sultan cannot be so hard-up after all, or he would not have ordered a supply of new iron-roads to the value of four millions sterling. Nor is it a case of "tick"; the Grand Turk has to put money down for all foreign purchases, his credit having sunk to zero long ago. The financial arrangements of the Ottoman empire are the marvel of the century. While soldiers, sailors, and civil servants remain unpaid, the palace and the Seraglio show all the signs of inordinate wealth. The ruling pashas also grow richer and richer, in spite of their extravagant living, but the masses remain steeped in the direst poverty. Yet, odd to say, no one talks about revolution.

There is a rule, not a bad one, in the French Army that no officer should marry unless the bride-elect has a substantial dowry. M. de Freycinet has now relaxed this anti-matrimonial regulation by permitting any officer whose pay amounts to five thousand francs per annum to marry, dower or no dower. In a rush of damsels there will be no promotion in the French army will not be without its drawbacks for the future. The moment any officer reaches the grade yielding the matrimonial minimum every garrison hack will mark him down as her possible prey.

At a Midland police court the other day the father of a youth who was charged with theft, declared that he could do nothing with the boy, "who had become completely demoralised by trashy literature and football." What is there of a demoralising nature in football? It may be rough, barbarous, savage, as the French consider, but I never heard before that this fine manly game undermines virtue and ruins morality. Probably, the person who gave it this character had never kicked the bounding sphere in his life.

Messrs. Cope do not, it is clear, form a high opinion of British-grown tobacco. Their judgment seems to be that the only way to make it marketable would be by allowing it to be sold duty free, thus securing for it the advantage of cheapness. I doubt whether our working classes would smoke it even then; for myself, I would sooner give up smoking altogether than nauseate myself with this nasty stuff. Nor do I see, from a fiscal standpoint, why the duty should be taken off British tobacco any more than off British beer or Indian tea.

The distinguished scientist who tried to get up a water scare some months back, must have a quieter mind now, I should imagine. Judging from recent experiences, we seem to be in for a wet summer. That will not do much harm, except to the railways and the exhibitions, provided the autumn be fine and warm. Unhappily, unseasonable summers are usually followed by cheerless autumns, a fact which must make our farmers look rather blue when they think of it.

London will not be likely, I fancy, to again have three grand exhibitions running against one another, as is the case at present. Such competition is simply suicidal; it causes the very word "exhibition" to become a bugbear. Either the Italian or the Irish—perhaps, even the Anglo-Danish—might have paid by itself, but the three together are far too much of a good thing. Between them, their promoters have pretty well killed the great exhibition "boom."

The death of Lord Wolverton gives the Chancellor of the Exchequer another grand haul from the Wolverton property. Fortunately, it is large enough to stand these drains and yet provide a princely income for the young man who comes to the peerage. It is not often that a significant estate has to pay legacy and succession duties twice in the course of twelve months.

How pained little Mr. Lucy looked on Monday when the Lord Chief Justice pretended that he had never heard of the ex-editor of the Daily News. Of course, it was merely a pretence; Lord Coleridge was poking fun at the great journalist. But Mr. Lucy did not seem to see the point of the joke a bit.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, have gone to Sandringham, where they will remain until Monday week, when they will return to town to attend the opening of the Great Northern Hospital on the 17th inst.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From Moonshine.)
A Ladies' Liberal Club is the latest idea in the Home Rule interest. Not a bad idea either. Having heard some of the shrieking sisterhood on the platform, we assume that Gladstonian husbands and brothers have promoted the scheme in the hope of getting a little quiet in the family.
The Metropolitan Board of Works does not lose interest upon further inquiry. Better, vestries where smaller men watch one another about £10 notes, than big bodies like this, where millions are but a feather in the scale. The experiment of the Board of Works, as a specimen in a minor form of what one Government for London might be, is not encouraging to the ratepayer.
The Trafalgar-square conversations have been renewed. The promoters, however, complain bitterly that the police do not treat them with proper deference. There seems to be some difference of opinion between the reformers and the authorities as to when a mob is loitering in the square and when it is merely sauntering there.
Mr. Gladstone is converted to the Channel Tunnel; but even his support did not prevent the scheme from having a good beating. Mr. Gladstone is ashamed of the opposition which for some years has prevailed against "this grand project." It is the same familiar story. What the Grand Old Man thinks, all must think. But why should we make a path for the invader because Mr. Gladstone has no fear? It is not enough for the rest of us, to know that no enemy of this country would think of interfering with Hawarden.

(From Punch.)
WAYS AND MEANS.—Visitor: You take it easy, Brown. You must have a good salary.—Brown: H-m—y-as—pre? well. I draw three hundred a year—save say a hundred, and run into debt four hundred, that's—eight hundred; and if a bachelor can't live on that—ought to be ashamed of himself!

THE WANDERING VETERAN.—(A Legend of Wimbledon).—The old man sighed as he walked into Richmond. The children laughed at him, and their elders tossed their heads in scorn. But he did not mind. He leaned on his weapon, which served him as a staff, and strode steadily onwards. Soon he was in the park. He sank on one knee. In a moment he was accosted by an official. "Move on!" said the official. The old man wiped away a tear, and obeyed the order. He passed through fields and gardens and now he was at Epsom. Once more he had prepared to make a stay. "Move on!" again shouted an official, and the veteran was forced to submit. And so he wandered from place to place—everywhere unwelcome, everywhere abused. At last he lay down on the ground, and could go no further. In spite of the rough requests of the officials "to get up and be off," he stayed where he was. Indeed, he could go no further. "Where have you been?" they asked him. "All over the country," he replied, in a faint voice; and then he told them how he had journeyed from place to place, never allowed to settle. "And who are you?" they asked. The surviving member of the National Rifle Association; and, with a faint smile upon his thin lips, and forgiveness in his heart of hearts, for H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the last of the Volunteers calmly died.

(From Judy.)
HANSON IS AS HANSON DOES.—Swell: What's your fare?—Cabby: Half-a-crown, sir.—Swell: And what's your number?—Cabby: I'm blowed if I haven't forgotten it! But if you'll give me your address, captain, I'll drop yer a post card. I can't say fairer.—Exit swell.

POOR OF HABIT.—He: I got your letter, Gertrude. Am I to understand that your refusal is final?—She: Certainly. That is—you read the postscript on the other side, of course?—He: Good heavens, no!—Why, you don't mean to say—[Gets her after all.]

HOW'S THAT, UMPIRE?—The ladies are taking to cricket, and we should say that Lord's is just the place for them. We suppose they will all make a good many runs, but many will go out for maidens, we fear. The cricket field is just the place for match-making, and the cricket loving lady will doubtless figure largely in the novels of the future. Here is a sample: "Sir Algernon first beheld the charming Lady Clare at a cricket match. She wielded the bat with much grace and dexterity. Algernon was fielding, when a ball, deftly hit by Clare, came flying towards him. 'Now is my chance,' he thought. He made one frantic effort to catch the ball. Horror! It eluded his grasp, and fell with a rebounding thud to the ground. 'Butterfingers,' laughed Lady Clare. Sir Algernon lost his chance. The man who could miss a ball, like that that was unworthy her fair hand."

(From Fuz.)
TEMPERING THE WIND TO THE SHORN LAMB.—Reasoning Patient: I'm sure, doctor, I can't at all account for feeling so constantly tired as I do, from anything I've been doing lately. Last week, for example, I only went one day to Ascot, out to dinner on three evenings, to Lady Hautbois' garden party, to one afternoon concert, to the new gallery twice, to the opera, once to the theatre, and to a little dance or two on my way home.—Reasoning Medical Adviser: Then we must seek the causes of your slight want of tone in another direction—shall we say in the recent atmospheric conditions? Quite so, with a little something to help us through the remainder of the season, we shall find ourselves as well as—as we ever shall be, probably.

THAT STRENGTH HIM.—Caddy Snobkins (who has dined not wisely, but too well): Look here, Miss Prettyper, don't yer know, wha' 'ere Italian, an' Irish, an' Danish Ex-bitions, 'it's time we had'n English Ex-bition.—Miss P. (cilly as Greenland): And you are putting your idea into practice by making a perfect exhibition of yourself.

A SWEEPING COMPLIMENT.—Lady: Why, my lad, you haven't swept all the slush away. How's that?—Street Arab: No, marm! We've only come long, yer blooming face dries up all the puddles better'n the sun! [Gets a threepenny bit.]
First Lawyer (hobnobbing with his late opponent after the conclusion of the case).—Here's luck, old man! By the bye, how did you manage to get hold of Jones as a witness? I tried all I could to keep him out of your way.—Second ditto (chuckling): Oh, that was simple enough. I wrote to him to say that I had a sum of money in my hands waiting for him to call for. He came up like a lamb, and I gave him the guinea and served the subpoena. Ha! ha! ha!

(From Funny Folks.)
WEATHER CRITICISM.—The ordinary English summer is said to consist of "three fine days and a thunderstorm." This year we've had the thunderstorm, but nobody seems to have seen anything of the three fine days.

A WOODEN POLICY.—The reckless destruction of forests in Prussia has lately increased to such an extent that the Government have issued a law protecting timber throughout the empire. To all a tree without first axing permission of the authorities will be treated as an act of high treason, and even branch societies will be rigorously suppressed for the future. In recent years this wholesale felling has completely changed the climate of many districts, but it is hoped that the result of the new laws will be in its climatic effect tree-meud-us.

A Sea Urchin.—The buoy at the Nore. Crockery Wear.—China silk. Perfect Art.—tick-ulation.—That possessed by Mr. Edison's new talking clock. The Wagon.—The Whirled.—The Switch-back Railway.—of course.

Flash Notes.—Peals of thunder. A Tail of a Foreign Land.—A Chinaman's.

(From Ally Sloper.)
"I do so dislike a rainy day," said an elderly party, "it seems to take the shine out of everything." "Yes," responded a youthful member, "specially hair and boots!"

the other day, as he carefully examined the upper portion of it. "It has nearly half gone," "Why don't you look underneath?" suggested a friend, "that will be the place to find the leak." "No, no, my boy, it isn't there," answered Joskins; "it's the top half that's gone, not the bottom half."
"I hope you won't dress so much this evening, Mabel," said an impatient husband; "you kept me waiting over an hour, remember, last night." "You need not be alarmed this evening, my dear," replied his fashionable wife, "for I am going to Lady Wendoline's ball, so of course I shall dress as little as possible."
"Yes, I've moved again," exclaimed Iky Mo. "You see it was a question of double or quits, and, s'elp me, I preferred the quits." "How do you mean?" inquired Ally. "Why, I owed the landlord two quarters' rent, so instead of paying double rent I thought I'd better quit; what I did."

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From St. Stephen's Review.)
Countess Marie von Munster, daughter of the German ambassador, for so many years in London and at present in Paris, was asked this week by the Empress Victoria to come to Berlin. The late Emperor Frederick, who loved her like a daughter, bequeathed to her his two Spanish hounds, his constant companions; they come in direct descent from the famous dogs of Frederick the Great. A few hours before his death the Emperor wrote the following note: "I leave my favourite dogs to the Countess Marie von Munster, hoping that they will succeed in overcoming her antipathy to dogs." This gift was received with the deepest emotion.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary completes the fortieth year of his eventful reign on the 2nd December next. The dual countries are already preparing for the series of national fêtes with which it is proposed to keep up the fortieth anniversary. It will be remembered that it was in the summer of 1859 that the Emperor was wedded to the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, whose two sisters were to subsequently marry the last King of Naples and the Duc d'Alençon. At the time of her wedding the bride was only 16, and, by a curious coincidence, the very day she was married to the Emperor, the historic crown of the protector and patron of the Hungarian nation, Saint Etienne, was discovered at Orcoffa. The rejoicings at Vienna are still vividly remembered. Then followed a triumphal progress through the empire, including the provinces of Lombardy and Venetia; and in August, 1858, a son and heir, Prince Rudolph, was born. This happy event, however, may be said to have finished the golden age of the Emperor's life and reign, for a few months later, on the 1st of January, 1859, he addressed those ominous remarks to Baron Hubner at the Tuilleries which too surely foreshadowed the defeats of Solferino and Magenta, and the loss of Austria's Italian provinces.

COME TO THIS!
So this is the end of a noble leader!
This the close of a grand career!
Worse than the worst his foes predicted,
Worse than ever his friends might fear!
Honour forgotten and duty slighted,
Caring for neither a single fig,
Down in the gutter of Treason lies he
Side by side with the Irish Pig!

See, in his youth, the high-souled Tory,
Now, in his age, the Fenian's tool!
He who was erst the Oxford Classman,
A scholar in Ford and Egan's school!
Ah, the shame and the pity of it!
Who would not blush the tale to tell,
Knowing this man, once England's Premier,
Hand-in-glove with the League of Hell!

Patron—what else?—of cut-throat cowards,
Apologising for guilt and crime,
He pitched his voice, as we all remember,
To another tune in the olden time!
Hoarse that head—but who reverts it?
Silvery that tongue—but the truth has flown!
And the lowest villains he now must flatter
And find admirers in rogues alone!

(From Life.)
This marriage of his brother, which may raise a barrier between him and the dukedom of Marlborough, may not inconceivably prove the turning-point of Lord Randolph's career. For a long time he has been sitting on a rail between the two parties, endeavouring to persuade himself that, like Henry the Eighth, he holds the balance of power in his own hands, but growing conviction must have gradually been stealing over him that his position was rapidly approaching that of a fly on the wheel. He has shown himself too flighty and extreme for the Conservatives; he has probably been held back from joining the Radicals from the feeling that a Radical duke would be a very remarkable anomaly. Now he may possibly fling aside all his doubts and show himself in his true colours.

The appearance of English cherries in the fruiterers' shops has been so long delayed this year that it is particularly disappointing to hear that they will be both scarce and dear. The crop in Kent has suffered grievously by the attacks of caterpillars to whose depredations the dry spring has been very favourable. In such numbers has the insect invader conducted his operations that the cherry growers have collected the creatures in sacks, which they find some small consolation in selling as food for pheasants. The caterpillars have eaten the cherries, the pheasants are eating the caterpillars, and we shall eat the pheasants; so we shall get our Kentish cherries after all, in a rather roundabout way.

(From the World.)
Lord William Bessford has brought home one of the magnificent silver-gilt and enamel jewel-boxes which were captured at Mandalay, and once belonged to Queen Cipolata, King Theebaw's favourite wife, as a present for the Princess of Wales.

The coffin of the Emperor Frederick has been deposited in a small chapel on the right side of the altar in the Friedenkirche at Potsdam, and the coffin of his two young sons, the Princes Sigismund and Waldemar, are placed in the corresponding chapel on the left side. It is in contemplation to build a mausoleum adjoining the church, which is to serve as the burial-place of the Emperor Frederick and his family. The Friedenkirche, or Church of Peace, a chaste and splendid structure, was built forty years ago by Frederick William IV., who, with his wife, Queen Elizabeth, is buried in a vault beneath the chancel. It is a Basilica, on the model of the famous church of St. Clement at Rome.

The days of Whitington are not quite dead in the City. Mr. Alderman Gray, who is now sheriff-elect, the stepping-stone to the Mansion House, was educated in St. Anne's Orphan Asylum; and the much-esteemed librarian to the Corporation, Mr. W. H. Overall, F.S.A., whose death is deeply regretted by literary men, began life in 1847 as a messenger in the town clerk's office. All honour to them both, say I.
The defeat of Mr. Blaine's wire-puller at the late Chicago Convention is a great disappointment to the Fenians. Among the rank and file I believe, but some of the most influential leaders are Republicans, and notably the notorious Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago. This worthy was for years the supreme head of the Clan-na-Gael murder and outrage organisation, and also of the Irish National League of America, which is merely the public phase of the secret Clan-na-Gael. He it was who planned the principal dynamite outrages in this country, and the present split in the Clan-na-Gael is due mainly to unrefuted charges against him of embezzling the funds. He is still, however, by far the most prominent and influential member of the organisation, and I have it on good authority that in the event of Mr. Blaine's election he was assured of an important Government post. When Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State he gave many proofs of his fidelity to the Fenian cause, and the

failure of his candidature for the White House is matter for congratulation.

The *United Ireland* newspaper is the chief organ of the Parnell party. Mr. Parnell is one of its principal proprietors, and its editor is Mr. William O'Brien, M.P. In the current number, published last Saturday, the conviction and imprisonment of Mr. John Dillon are represented as the outcome of a deliberate plot for his "assassination," concocted by Mr. Balfour in league with Mr. Kishy, Q.C., the county court judge who heard the prisoner's appeal. Nor is this merely hinted at in some minor paragraph; it is plainly formulated in the most conspicuous editorial, and emphasised by being made the subject-matter of the cartoon for the week. The charge is not quite so infamous as were those which used to be hurled at Lord Spencer; but this is all that can be said for it. What judgment should be passed upon those who deliberately and in cold blood bring such accusations against honourable men? In his speech in last week's debate, Mr. T. W. Russell indulged in a fine burst of generous indignation when, in referring to another of the prisoners, he exclaimed, "I am glad I helped to forge the weapon which has punished such an unmitigated scoundrel." The words, perhaps, may bear repeating hereafter if certain of these "gentlemen" who are now at large should be sent to keep Mr. Dillon company.

(From Truth.)
The Prince of Wales will not be at Goodwood, so the house is now to remain closed during the race-week, nor will there be any party at Molecomb. The princess and her daughters will go to Osborne Cottage towards the end of this month, for a short stay before proceeding to Germany.

Kanné, the Queen's courier, who died a few weeks ago, possessed a large and remarkable collection of presents which had been given him at various times by the Queen and by members of the Royal family, and also by foreign Sovereigns, whose dominions he had visited with the Prince of Wales, or whose journeys had been superintended by him on the occasion of his visiting England. These articles, of princely jewellery and pieces of plate, are all to be sold the week after next, and it will be interesting to see what prices they fetch; but the arrangement will scarcely meet with the approval of the donors, as a public sale of Royal presents is a rare, if not an unprecedented, event.

John Brown, who probably received more presents than any other man in the history of the English Court, was shrewd enough to anticipate the embarrassment which would be caused to his friends if he died possessing the gifts themselves, so it was the prudent custom of that domestic to sell nearly everything that he received within a few weeks. John Brown was constantly complimented with costly gifts, but he wisely preferred to possess their value in cash, and in several cases the Bond-street jeweller who had sold the present to the Royal donor, bought it back within a short time from the recipient at very nearly the cost price.

I had no idea when I last week expressed sympathy with the guarantors of the Liverpool and Folkestone Exhibitions how humble are the circumstances of some of the victims. It appears, however, that a guarantee of £25 towards the Folkestone Exhibition expenses was actually obtained from an engine-driver on the South-Eastern Railway, named Bunting, who has been sued on his guarantee in the county court. Bunting alleges that he was induced to sign by a representation that he would in no case be called on for more than 10 per cent. of the amount. That, however, has not prevented the council recovering judgment against him for £13 15s., payable at the rate of £2 a week. Bunting's wages, I may state, are £2 a week. That a man in this position should have been inveigled into such a liability is a disgrace to whoever did it. I wonder who did it?

THE LATTER HOUSE OF ISRAEL.

Burial of "Queen Esther."
"Queen Esther," the Head of the House of Israel, was laid to rest in the cemetery at Chatham on Tuesday. The funeral was a most unostentatious ceremony. The coffin was conveyed from Woodlands, the late "Queen's" residence at Gillingham, a suburb of Chatham, in a plain hearse, followed by one mourning coach, occupied by four young men, who were attired in ordinary clothes. There were three policemen posted at the cemetery gates, as it was expected that a mob would assemble on the occasion of the burial of Mr. Jezreel. However, there was only a comparatively small gathering of people, who were particularly orderly. The coffin was of polished mahogany, and bore a large brass plate with the simple inscription, "Esther Jezreel, aged 23 years." This was covered with a purple silk pall, and borne to the grave through the small gathering that had got together at the entrance to the burial ground, followed by the occupants of the coach. The service was just the ordinary procedure of the Church of England, conducted by the clergyman attached to the cemetery. Under a glorious flood of sunshine they laid him gently down amid the roses and the pinks, and the golden green turf, while perhaps a couple of hundred people stood around, all or nearly all uncovered, except the four brethren of the House of Israel, who stood quietly by with their hats on as the clergyman read the service. When it was over they glanced down for a moment at the shining coffin, and then turned and walked back to their coach.

More About the Strange Sect.
The deceased was known to her followers as "Queen Esther the Virgin, the Mother of Israel," and they were taught to believe that she was "The Woman" who, "broom in hand, had been placed to sweep the house (or body) in search of the piece which the first woman lost, and which the last Eve shall find." Mrs. Jezreel being only twelve days, the cause of death being inflammation of the lungs, and the "faithful" the greatest consternation prevails; but they have tried in vain to prevent the fact coming to the knowledge of the "Gentiles" as they term the public. The removal of Mrs. Jezreel (writes a correspondent) is a striking, if sad, commentary upon the central doctrine of the New and Latter House of Israel. According to this, they are an elect people, who are to be preserved from the grave and corruption. It is their mission to collect together "the remnant" from various parts of the world of the people of Israel—the 14,000 spoken of in the Book of Revelation—who are never to die, and whose death and the gathering in of the remnant are to enter into the enjoyment of the second resurrection, and are to live for 1,000 years with Christ upon earth, which is to be converted into Heaven! This extraordinary doctrine suffered a great shaking about three years ago, when the Prophet of the House of Israel—James Jacobson Jezreel—the man divinely chosen to collect the people who should not see death, himself went the "way of all flesh." But "the faithful" got over the difficulty by saying that "the good man was not good enough," and that some imperfection of which his followers were in ignorance unfitted him for the office of the prophet. Mr. Jezreel succeeded her husband as the head of the house, and it is thought that her unexpected death will result in the entire collapse of the movement. In a history of the religious eccentricities, not to say delusions, of the present decade, the story of this strange sect would form one of the most striking chapters. The saddest feature in connection with this religious delusion is the ruin it has brought upon many families. Men and women—Americans as well as English and Scotch—infatuated with the Flying Roll, and believing in Jezreel and his wife as Heaven-sent messengers—gave up their homes, and converted all their possessions into cash, and poured the whole into "the Lord's treasury" upon "gathering" at Chatham, and then when after a time the scales have fallen from their eyes they—men with wives and families—have been compelled to go out into the world and begin life again. The history of the sufferings of some

ARREST OF MRS. GORDON-BAILLIE.

Extraordinary Charge of Conspiracy and Fraud.

Annie Frost, alias Gordon-Baillie, 39, fashionably attired in black silk and fawn-coloured jacket; her husband, Robert Percival Baillie Frost, 29, no occupation, and Robert Gigner, butler, all described as of Palmer Lodge, Palace-street, Westminster, were charged on a warrant, before Mr. D'Eyncourt, at the Westminster Police Court on Monday, with conspiring together to obtain money, with intent to defraud. There were four cases of obtaining provisions, coal, &c., by means of worthless cheques against the prisoners.—Mr. B. Abrahams said he was instructed to prosecute the prisoners, although his clients were not in attendance, and the charges he had to prefer were distinct from those on the charge sheet. The female prisoner was a lady who had obtained considerable notoriety, and, without going fully into her history at that time, he would say that this prosecution would, without doubt, result in a case of considerable magnitude. The female prisoner had for years obtained goods, property, and money by numerous false pretences, and the Treasury had been communicated with some time back as to her operations.—Mr. J. F. Sherries, clerk to Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, bankers, of Lombard-street, said that Mrs. Gordon-Baillie formerly had an account at their bank, but it was closed about two years ago, there being then about £3 owing to the bank. It was transferred as a bad debt to the dead ledger. The account was re-opened in February, 1886, with a payment of £200. The four cheques presented by Messrs. Marshall having relation to the specific charges before the court, were from a cheque-book supplied to Mrs. Gordon-Baillie. Her last cheque, honoured in May last, left a balance in her favour of £1 9s. 10d., and the last cash paid to her credit was on April 26th. The account was opened in May, 1885, by payment in of £1,290. On July 1st of the same year there was a balance of £610, and at the end of the year £27 9s. 3d. In 1886 sums amounting to £2,182 were paid in.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: The account is not now closed. Have the bank not refused to have anything more to do with the prisoner?—Witness: The bankers have written asking the prisoner to close her account.

Mr. Dutton: That is the first intimation she ever had to withdraw her account.—Detective-inspector Marshall, Criminal Investigation Department, said that during the early part of last month he received complaints from persons who had been defrauded in reference to all three prisoners. He made inquiries and found that the cheques complained of were signed Gordon-Baillie. He obtained a warrant for the arrest of the prisoners, and on the evening of the 30th ult. saw the man leave Palmer Lodge in a hansom, and go to different tradesmen's shops. Frost returned to the lodge in a carriage, and witness then immediately knocked at the door before it was opened by Gigner, who said that Mr. and Mrs. Frost were out of town. He (Mr. Marshall) went up and downstairs, and then Gigner hurriedly made for the breakfast-room, in which both the other prisoners were. He (the inspector) told all three to consider themselves in custody, and asked Mrs. Frost if she was not better known as Mrs. Gordon-Baillie. She said "Yes." After reading the warrant, she said, "How can it be conspiracy? Poor James (Gigner) has only done what he has been told. He is a servant, and a good one, too. Sit down, and explain." He (the inspector) said, "It is alleged that you have conspired to defraud many people. In Pogson's (a butcher) case, Gigner first went and made a small purchase, and Mrs. Frost followed it up with a letter promising to pay bills weekly. Addressing Mrs. Gordon-Baillie, he told her that she gave the butcher a worthless cheque, and she acknowledged the signature, as also the signature on similar cheques given to a dairyman and corn chandler produced. After some further conversation, witness called in other officers, who searched the prisoners. Cheques for £15 10s. and £13, drawn by the female, were found in Mr. Frost's pocket-book. The men were taken to the station at once, but Mrs. Gordon-Baillie said she was unwell, and could not be removed. After remaining with her five hours in the house, and calling a doctor to examine her, witness conveyed her in a cab to the station. While she was in custody, a Miss Lloyd came to the house, and complained that she had been defrauded of a hat worth a guinea, and a sum of £6 19s. given in change for a worthless cheque for £5.—Mr. D'Eyncourt remanded the prisoners, and refused bail.

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SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST DOCTORS.

Dr. James Gloster, of 15, Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, and Dr. Louis J. Tarroso, of 22, Wardour-street, Leicester-square, described as a surgeon and accoucheur, of South America, were charged at Westminster Police Court, before Mr. D'Eyncourt, with causing the death of a married woman, named Eliza Schummacher, by means of unlawful operations, at 21, Moreton-street, Piccadilly, and the respective residences of the prisoners. Mr. Arthur Gill was counsel for Dr. Gloster. Mr. Bernard Abrahams defended Tarroso. Mr. Abrahams said he proposed to reserve cross-examination till after the inquest.—Detective-inspector Borer, B Division, deposed to the arrest of Dr. Gloster at his house, when the accused said he knew nothing about the matter. He did not attend her.—Detective-sergeant Manley deposed that with the last witness and other officers he went on the night of the 1st inst. to 22, Wardour-street, Soho, and the Tarroso. He said he did not understand, and the charge was then explained in Italian by Sergeant Clough. He replied, "I know nothing about it." With the other officers witness cautioned the prisoner, who made a statement in answer to one which was made by the deceased to Dr. Crane. At present this was not read.—Dr. Albert Crane, physician and surgeon, of Markham House, 73, Alderney-street, Piccadilly, deposed that he was called to 21, Moreton-place, on Friday, the 22nd ult., to see Eliza Schummacher, and found her in bed in great pain. She made a statement on the afternoon of the 27th, the day of her death.—Mr. D'Eyncourt perused the statement of the deceased.—Superintendent Sheppard, B Division, said it was desirable at this stage that there should be a remand, and Mr. D'Eyncourt accordingly remanded the accused, stating that as the evidence now stood he must take bail—one surety in £25 for each prisoner.—Bail was at once put in.

The Inquest: Verdict of Murder.
Mr. John Troutbeck, the deputy coroner for Westminster, held a lengthened inquiry on Tuesday, in the board-room, Ebury Bridge, Piccadilly, into the circumstances attending the death of Eliza Jane Schummacher, aged 37, a dress and mantle maker, lately residing at 21, Moreton-place, Piccadilly, who died on the 27th June. Mr. Gill appeared for Dr. Gloster, and Mr. Bernard Abrahams watched the case on behalf of Dr. Tarroso. The evidence given before the magistrate was repeated at considerable length, and Dr. Crane, who attended the deceased down to the time of her death, was allowed to read the woman's dying depositions, in which she made a serious accusation against Dr. Gloster as to his course of treatment. Dr. Thomas Bond, of the Sanctuary, Westminster, stated that he made a post mortem examination. The cause of death, in his opinion, was peritonitis, the result of an injury inflicted with a sharp instrument at least a week before death. A great force must have been used to produce such a wound as he found. A legitimate operation would not have required any force whatever. The deceased was not in the condition she feared.—The coroner, in summing up, explained the law with regard to illegal operations, and commented upon the slender nature of the evidence against Dr. Tarroso.—The jury ultimately returned a verdict of wilful murder against Dr. Gloster, who was formally committed for trial. Dr. Tarroso, but the coroner told them that in

NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

The annual festival dinner of this institution took place in the Cannon-street Hotel on Wednesday evening, Viscount Lymington, M.P., being in the chair.—In proposing the toast of the evening, the chairman congratulated the friends of the institution upon its excellent and sound condition. Its object was to grant pensions and temporary assistance to those who were engaged as principals or assistants in the selling of newspapers. The management of the institution was entrusted to practical men, acquainted with the class with which it dealt, and filled with sympathy for those whom it sought to help. The society was founded in 1839, and its success had been unequivocal. The news-vendor was one of the most ubiquitous, as he was one of the most essential, products of our national life, and the press would be paralysed but for the humble services of those for whom he had toiled. They were in every sense of the word the servants of the public, and he asked the public to subscribe towards a fund which might enable them to confront with courage and self-respect those misfortunes to which all were liable, and which it was the duty of good citizens and kindly hearts to mitigate and alleviate.—Other toasts followed. In the course of the evening Mr. W. W. Jones, the secretary, announced donations amounting to £456.

THE GARDEN.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR "THE PEOPLE.")

Rose Notes.

The late rains have made the bark of both stocks and buds work freely, and it is only when in this condition that budding should be done. The operation is a very simple one, there is no mystery about it; in fact, the most important matter is to select the right time when the conditions are suitable. Look round the roses and select the buds first. If the thorns will rub off easily the bark will work freely. Apply the same test to the stocks, and if they too are in the same condition do the budding at once before hot weather sets in to harden and tighten the bark. Two cuts on a standard briar will be sufficient. Nurserymen only use one, but it is as well to put in two, if as many suitable young shoots can be had. Place the buds on the upper side of the branch as close to the main stem as possible. The knife must be sharp, as bruised tissues are longer in healing. Cut out the bud by inserting the knife half an inch below it, and passing the blade beneath, cutting off a thin slice of wood with the bud, the wood to be afterwards removed. The shield of bark surrounding the bud when removed should not be large; from half to three-quarters of an inch will be ample. I like to relate the best first. Take out the piece of wood by inserting the point of the knife beneath the bud, and a little pressure in contact with the thumb will detach it easily. Sometimes in its removal the centre of the bud comes away with it, and if this happens the bud is useless. Watch this closely, as such buds will not grow, although the bark may keep green for a long time. I daresay some of my amateur readers have in their budding operations noticed buds which remained green all the winter, and in the spring, when they should have put forth shoots, they died. Such buds in nine cases out of ten have had their centres torn out by the wood.

Inserting the Bud.
Make a cut straight up the shoot, just through the bark, one and a half inches long; make a transverse cut about half an inch from the upper end of the longitudinal one, and lift up the sides of the bark with the handle of the budding knife. Slip the bud beneath, press it home, and tie it in firmly with soft matting or grafting cotton, or worsted will do. Do the budding in showery weather if possible. Dwarf stocks must be budded close to the ground. It is a good plan to remove a little soil with a pointed stick, and slip the bud just below the ground line. Three or four turns of the matting below the bud and two or three above it will make all firm. Of course only one bud will in general way be inserted in a dwarf stock.

Wall and Other Trained Trees
will require frequent attendance in the regulation of their wood. All leading shoots should be nailed or tied in as fast as they grow to keep the winds from breaking them as well as to give a neat appearance. Remove all fastwood from vigorous trees, leaving four leaves at the bottom of the shoot to carry on the work of the buds and induce fertility.

Heavily Cropped Trees
should be thinned by the removal of all small fruits. I am persuaded if this were done every year in July and only a fair crop of the best specimens left, the trees would be quite able, with a very small amount of protection for the blossoms in spring, to bear a regular annual crop. Carelessness kills more fruit trees than anything else. When we have a good set we cannot muster up resolution to pull any of them off. All are left to grow or fall as chance or nature may direct, and the tree is weakened in consequence.

Orchard House.
If the plum trees in pots are pushing out laterals from the shoots first stopped, pinch back to one leaf. All the shoots of peaches in pots set unstoppered should now have the point taken out. I do not hold with the close pinching of peaches. I should rather wait till a growth of ten inches or so had been made. All laterals on peaches, whether on trees, in pots, or on those growing in the border, should be pinched or cut back. In the case of the trees growing in the border which are trained to a trellis, cut back pretty close without leaving any foliage.

Young Trees with Work to Do
may have any well placed laterals laid in, there will be time enough to get the wood ripened before the summer is over.

There is Yet Time to Plant Celery.
A good red kind is better and harder than the whitish sort. The

**THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX
CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.**

THE 20th inst. being the LAST DAY for service of OWNERSHIP CLAIMS on the Overseers, Conservatives having qualifications in any of the Divisions of Middlesex or elsewhere will, upon application to the undersigned be supplied free of charge, with full information and the necessary forms for the next Registration.

H. J. BLIGHT, Secretary.

6a, Victoria-street, Westminster Abbey, S.W.

BLACKSMITHS' WORK.

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF BLACKSMITHS
LONDON, give notice that in the month of MARCH 1889, they propose to offer PRIZES for, and hold an EXHIBITION of, the best work done by the members of the Company.

ADMISSION, 18.7 WEDNESDAY, 26.00. F. SEASIDE STATION.
EXCURSIONS FROM ALL PARTS OF ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND,
AND WALES.
 Improved Service via West Kensington and Addison-road
 Stations. Omnibuses every few minutes from all parts direct
 to the doors of Olympia.

PERSONAL:
[Announcements under this heading are charged at the rate of 1s. per line with a minimum of 3s.]

YOUR Wife wants you. No B. letter received. One from M. none since.—Apply, K., care of Lee and Co., Hosiery Depot, 113, Strand.—K.

WOOLDRIDGE'S TINCTURE

FOR
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND
NEURALGIA.
OF ALL CHEMISTS

**MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP**

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
Greatly facilitates the process of Teething; reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
 Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE MEXICAN

HAIR RENEWER

Prevents the Hair from falling off.
Restores Grey or White Hair to its **ORIGIN.**
COLOUR.

Being delicately perfumed, it leaves no unpleasant odour.

IS NOT a dye, and therefore does not stain the skin or even white linen.

Should be in every house where a HAIR RENEWAL is used.

Ask your Chemist or Hairdresser for
THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.
Price 2s. 6d. per large bottle.

FLORILINE
FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH
Is the BEST LIQUID DENTIFRICE in the World
Prevents the decay of the TEETH.

Prevents the Decay of the Teeth.
 Renders the Teeth PEARLY WHITE.
 Removes all traces of Tobacco smoke.
 is perfectly harmless and delicious to the Taste.
 Is partly composed of Honey, and extracts from
 sweet herbs and plants.

FLORILINE TOOTH POWDER, only put in glass
Price 1s.

It is particularly requested that all communications relating to business matters shall be addressed to the **MANAGER** and not to the **EDITOR**. Loss of time and

The People.

OFFICES: 110, STRAND, W.C.

**"IN THE MIDDLE ORDER OF MANKIND
GENERALLY TO BE FOUND ALL THE AR"**

WISDOM, AND VIRTUE OF SOCIETY. ORDER ALONE IS KNOWN TO BE THE PRESERVER OF FREEDOM, AND MAY BE CALLED "THE PEOPLE."—Vicar of Wakefield, chap.

THE GREAT LIBEL CASE.

The great *Times* trial is over. The great libel action which was to have occupied public attention and jury for weeks, for which witnesses

the great exposure of the iniquities of a gr journal, which was to vindicate triumphan and for ever the fair fame of the Parnel

party, has broken down ignominiously and terminated in a miserable collapse. Fifty thousand pounds was the precise sum which the plaintiff in "O'DONNELL

WALTER and Another" valued the injury done to his reputation by the charges contained in "Parnellism and Crime." And what has he succeeded in obtaining? Merely a little more of the same.

that the *Times* has never libelled Mr. O'DONNELL at all. Never in the whole history of litigation has a more lame and impotent conclusion been known in a court of justice.

yet, if Mr. O'DONNELL had been well advised what other result could he have expected the rash and almost inexplicable line of conduct he took upon himself to pursue?

who is the Plaintiff, and how far was it the face of things, likely that he would get jury to believe that the *Times* had injured in this matter? Mr. O'DONNELL was once

member of the Parnellite party in Parliament but was well known to be excluded from the inner councils of his chief and chief's principal lieutenants; and since

year 1883 he has had no sympathy with PARNELL. He was in no sense of term one of the leaders of the Parnellite party during the period referred to by the Times.

He doubtless was, as the ATTORNEY GENERAL put it, as free from crime as any man sitting in that court. Why, then, did he take action against the Times? Why, after all these months (for the alleged li-

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Statesmen all over Europe are naturally asking themselves what importance is to be attached to the forthcoming meeting between the Czar of Russia and the young German Emperor, William II. The most reasonable view to take is that (in so far as it has any meaning over and above a kindly exchange of personal compliments) the meeting will make for peace. True, it may be said that a personal meeting between the German Emperor and the Czar is not likely to be particularly pleasing to Austria—jealous of Russian influence over Germany—or to France—jealous of German influence over Russia. But the bonds between Germany and Austria are too close and too strong to be trifled with; and as to Russia and France, the further they are kept apart the better for the peace of Europe. The fact that Prince Bismarck will not be present at the meeting implies that there will be no attempt made to seriously change the existing relations between the various powers, and the existing relations are favourable to the maintenance of peace.

It is very much the fashion just now with a certain class of politicians, newspaper writers, and private individuals of the Radical way of thinking, to abuse the clergy of the Church of England. Upon one pretext or another, but especially on the charge of greed and avarice, they never lose a chance to "pitch into the parson." A notable instance has appeared in the Yorkshire papers lately. The clergyman of a parish on the moors advertised for a village schoolmaster at £25 a year. Instantly there was an outcry against him as a niggardly skindint for offering such a miserable pittance. In self-defence the clergyman has published a statement of his income and expenditure. Owing to the size of his parish he has to employ four curates and two lay workers, and after paying all expenses he has a deficit of £150. Consequently, instead of being guilty of mean and niggardly behaviour in offering the miserable salary of £25, he was really supporting the school out of his own pocket, instead of letting the children of his parish grow up in total ignorance. So much for the latest case of "pitching into the parson."

THE TROUBLES IN ZULULAND

Plot to Murder White Residents

A plot on the part of certain chiefs in the Inkandhla district to murder the sub-commissioner and white residents was, according to a Durban telegram, frustrated some days ago by the action of that officer in arresting the chiefs concerned.

The 1st Battalion Royal Scots disembarked at Port Natal on Wednesday morning, and left immediately en route for Zululand. The engagement of the rebel chief Ishangana, Lieutenant Briscoe, of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (formerly 27th Regiment), was killed.

A Pietermaritzburg telegram states that Sir A. Havelock, the governor, has sanctioned the calling out of volunteers in Natal to reinforce the native police in the Nkandhla district, where an attack was recently made by the Usutup upon the residence of Mr. A. Pretorius, the resident magistrate.

SCHOOLBOYS' SPORTS IN THE STREETS.

A terrible fatality was the subject of an investigation by Mr. Langham (coroner), and a jury met at Guy's Hospital, on Tuesday. The accident occurred on the person of Francis Tennam, aged 15 years, at St. Olave's Grammar School boy, residing at 10, Victoria Grove, Horselydown. The evidence showed that after school in the afternoon of the 28th ult. the deceased and another lad had two of their legs tied with a handkerchief to run a three-legged race. They started to run in the roadway outside the school, and stopped to pull down the handkerchief. One of the boys saw a van coming along behind them, and he then called to the other to "come on." The deceased slipped, and they both fell together in front of the van. The fore wheel of the van rested on the deceased's stomach, and caught the head of the other lad before the van could be pulled up. The driver had full control of his horse, and pulled up as soon as possible. They were picked up, and taken to Guy's Hospital. The medical evidence showed that death ensued late the same night. The boy's lungs were afterwards found to be crushed.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.—The other lad is still in the hospital in a dangerous condition.

A grand fête and festival under Royal patronage will take place at the Exhibition Gardens, South Kensington, on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th July in aid of the Victoria Hospital for Children. The programme sets forth an abundance of special attractions, including ascents in a captive balloon, a Richardson's show, a grand costume bazaar, and dramatic representations by a host of talented professionals who have kindly volunteered their services. There will also be a series of concerts in which leading artistes have consented to take part, and military and naval bands are to play throughout the fête. It is hoped that this brilliant affair will realise £3,000, the sum required to pay off the debt on the new out-patient wing of the hospital, which was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1896. With their customary kindness, both those Royal personages have promised to attend while the list of stallholders includes the Duchess of Manchester, the Duchess of Westminster, the Marchioness of Aberghenny, the Countess Cadogan, the Countess of Zetland, and many other ladies of high distinction. Last, but not least, the dramatic stall will be presided over by Mrs. Bancroft and several other distinguished

The People.

indirectly aimed at, far less mentioned



THE THEATRES.

STRAND.

The Strand was re-opened on Saturday, after a brief recess, with a new domestic comedy, entitled "Run Wild," written by Mrs. E. Coffin. A name of this unknown in connection with a dramatic work. Divested of the surplusage of dialogue and stage business which overlay the three acts of the piece, causing its story to take three long hours in the telling, the plot, though without pretension to novelty, is simple and sympathetic. Mr. John Parker, a wealthy cotton spinner, has in his wife a woman careful to let him know how inferior his social status is to her own. To this ill-assorted couple, after twenty years of strife, there comes home their daughter, Colie Parker, who, for reasons not accounted for by the dramatist, has not seen her parents since her childhood, she having been brought up during the intervening years in Ireland. The boyish manners of this unsophisticated girl refuse to allow her lady mother that she flatters herself to allow the girl to touch her hand, stay in her presence, or even remain under the paternal roof. Mr. Parker, who approves rather than otherwise of his daughter's frank untrammelled manners, very properly objects to banish his child at the bidding of her heartless mother; and the result of a painful bickering match upon this account between the parents and the separation of the estranged husband and wife, is the only dramatic incident of the play. But there is another child of this unhappy marriage, Richard, a young student, petted by his mother, whom his father, strange to say, has not seen any more than his sister for many years. Young Parker, however, keeps up a correspondence with his easy-going governor, but solely for the purpose of drawing money to pay for his dissipation. To this selfish cad, at his chambers in London, Parker, on quitting his wife, comes accompanied by Colie, for comfort and consolation for the loss of his home. But instead of the hearty welcome he looks for, Richard receives his father with constraint. Ashamed of the homely manners of his kindly daughter, the young cad introduces him to his aristocratic companions not as his father, but as Mr. Jones. The fond but foolish parent, however, speedily learns in the temporary absence of his son, his true character from the descriptions of his companions, who quite unconscious of whom they are addressing, inform old Parker that their host is a snob, who has disgusted them by the avowal that he is ashamed of his father, and only writes civil letters to him for the sake of the money they bring in return. The young cad, at last opened to the truth, which he tells in his bitterness of heart, returns to his father, and claims as his son, and says that he can repudiate him. The third and concluding act sees the return of the repentant Mrs. Parker to her husband, through the mediation of Colie, who also seeks to bring about a reconciliation between Richard and his offended dad. This result is prevented for a time by the cowardly young fellow excusing his own callous conduct by imputing it to his mother's heartless training—a mean device which ultimately appeases. The serious domestic interest of the plot is lightened by the passages between the daughter and her cousin Jack, whom not having met since childhood she mistakes for her brother, and smoothes with sisterly kisses. The result is so satisfactory to the young fellow that he ingratiates himself with the open-hearted damsel and so wins her promise to become his wife. The rough but genial Parker found a capable exponent of his pathos as well as humour in Mr. Edwin, and in the lively Colie Miss Atherton found a fitting vehicle for the expression of her ill-concealed repulsive part. The play was played with commendable success by Miss Susie Vaughan. Mr. Harry Eversfield also did not flinch from venturing the selfishness of young Parker. Richard, in all its repulsiveness. The sympathetic characters of a couple of young aristocrats received mainly interpretation from Mr. C. S. Fawcett and Mr. B. Webster. Mr. Chevalier Huntley, prettily attractive as a young lady, paired off with one of the swells. "Run Wild" was received with great favour throughout by a friendly audience, who summoned Mrs. Coffin for congratulations, but it was stated that she was not in the house.

The finances of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, as set forth at the annual meeting held last week, are certainly not flourishing. To continue the charity as a "going concern" from £12,000 to £13,000 must be raised annually by dinners and benefits, whereas this year but £25,000 in all have been realised by these festivals. The shareholders of the Westminster Aquarium contemplate selling their property for £330,000 to James Steele, who proposes to convert it into residential flats. After the Daily company the Gaiety it will be occupied for a season by Miss Sophie Eyre, for the purpose of producing a new "Lovers to Landlords" is the title of a piece described as "a rustic absurdity," to be put to proof at a Strand matinee on the 10th inst. The most romantic stories are let loose regarding the origin of Madame Sara Bernhardt. Probably the true statement as to the first of living actresses is, that she is a Dutch Jewess, born in Amsterdam, who travelled with her sister to Paris, where they were found one morning famishing in the Tuileries gardens. A statement lately made by the *Journal de Havre* is, that the great tragedienne was the daughter of a Berlin oculist, and for her father a French Government clerk, who put a sensational end to his life. The same authority unaccountably gives the year of the actress's birth as 1843.—According to Mr. Dion Boucicault, the inhabitants of the American Union spend annually no less than forty millions sterling in theatrical amusements; and furthermore, he states, that several of the wealthy merchants of the Western States have earned the gratitude of their fellow-townsmen by giving a portion of their fortunes to the building of theatres. It is said that some of the London managers are about to invite Mr. Clement Scott to a public supper, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with dramatic criticism. For obvious reasons it may be hoped that the rumour is not true.—An afternoon performance is to be given at the Haymarket on the 15th inst., in aid of a charity, for which Miss Mary Anderson will play in the balcony scene of "Romeo and Juliet," and Mr. and Mrs. Tree, and Mr. Santley have also promised to assist.—"Frou-Frou" will be acted at the Globe by Miss Woodworth on the afternoon of Friday, the 20th inst., in aid of the Buttercup and Daisy Fund, which last year gave 500 poor children a day in the country, and sent 200 alms-bags and stockings for a fortnight to the seaside.—"On Toast," is the title of a farcical comedy, by Mr. F. Horner, to be tested at the Avenue, on the afternoon of the 16th inst.—The closure is being applied rather severely to leading London playhouses. Mr. Irving and Mr. Toole have vacated their theatres, to which they will not return till Christmas. The Lyceum, however, will re-open on Monday with Madame Bernhardt in "La Tosca" and "Toledo" in "The Paper Chase."—The Haymarket closes for five weeks, after which Mr. Tree is to re-appear at his playhouse in a revised version of "Captain Swift." Per contra, the Adelphi is to re-commence its business of pleasure on the 19th inst., with Messrs. Pettitt and Grundy's new melodrama, "The Union Jack," and the sensational American drama, "The Still Alarm," will a few nights later be produced by Miss Hawthorne at the Princess's.—Nancy and Co. and "A Night Off," the Company appeared during their last visit to the Strand, and were followed by them for a few nights after the withdrawal of "The Taming of the Shrew."—Framlingham

Schwartz, a leading German actress, staying at Linz, Austria, has been turned out of her hotel, and no wonder, for rehearsing a tragic character in her rooms at the top of her voice, to the great terror and consternation of the other visitors. The Lord Mayor is promoting a scheme for the establishment in London of yet another school of operatic music. With at least three academies working to the same end in the metropolis, a fourth can scarcely be required; so why start it?—Mrs. Charles Dillon, who created the original parts of Lalla Rookh and Medora, died on the 3rd inst. at Southsea.—Weekly changes of programme are now being made at the Surrey, the Marylebone, and the Elephant and Castle Theatres.—Mr. Charles Godfrey's "On Guard," with new scenery and appointments, has been successfully revived at the Farnham Theatre of Varieties.

STAR MUSIC HALL.

The Star is extremely popular in Bermondsey as a place of amusement, the efforts of the proprietors, Messrs. Hart, having at all times been rewarded by the support of the residents of this neighbourhood, which is none too well supplied with indoor entertainments of the class supplied by Messrs. Hart for their patrons this week. A highly amusing and laughter-provoking sketch is well enacted by Messrs. Keegan and Elvin, who contrive, with considerable success, to extract a deal of genuine fun out of the complications arising from the youthful of two namesakes to secure the same apartments. In this trifling tale are ably assisted by Miss Nellie Gannon. We have before alluded to the abilities of Professor Thornbury as a caricaturist, mimic, and ventriloquist, and his impersonations are as successful here as elsewhere. Messrs. Herman, Pitt, and Leslie vouchsafe an interesting sketch. Mr. Tom Bass and Mr. B. Ray are highly diverting in comic character essays. The Continental Ballet troupe meet with a well-deserved reception; so also do Messrs. Farrell and Wilcott, who tender capital songs and dances, interspersed with pointed dialogue. The Sisters Headwick render some excellent melodies and execute some graceful dancing. Mr. A. P. Rowell and Miss Chester, first-class variety entertainers, also contribute to the programme.

We hear that Mr. Gerald Moore, the well-known actor, who has so often distinguished himself as an impersonator of the sufferer from pulmonary disease, and his friends are anxious to secure for him the benefit of a sea voyage. Meanwhile, having been long out of an engagement, he is without means, and it is hoped that those who desire to assist him will send their subscriptions to Mr. Smedley Yates, Savage Club, Savoy, W.C., who will publicly acknowledge receipt of them.

The Standard Theatre, Bishopsgate, together with the whole of the freehold estate belonging to the late John Douglass, will shortly be sold by auction, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

A sumptuously furnished new foyer has been added to the attractions at the London Pavilion. The original wall at the back of the box-lounge on the first tier has been demolished, and a space 35 ft. in length by 10 ft. in breadth thereby added. This space has been separated from the rest of the box-lounge by a screen of plate-glass and wrought-iron grilles, richly decorated and hung with dark silk velvet draperies. It is decorated in gold and crimson, and contains some large mirrors framed in plush. The ceiling is paneled and decorated with flowers and scroll-work on a gold ground, and is relieved by a deep cornice richly gilt.

It is the custom for Madame Tussaud and Sons to go during the early summer a brilliant supply of costumes for their royal portraits, and this year they have not been faithful to tradition. The figures in the famous Court group are now entirely re-dressed. The dress for the model of the Princess of Wales consists of a corse and train of black moiré ciselé and pompadour, lined with salmon satin mervillieux, jupe of pale blue satin, with tablier of net embroidered pompadour. The Empress of Austria's costume is a corse and train of rich pompadour flowered velvet on white ground, lined cerise. The Duchess of Albany has a corse and train of velours jacquard, lined with grey satin, tablier of grey satin embroidered aigle, jupe of moiré to match. The other dresses are also very fine, and are heavily embroidered in gold, silver, and real Brussels lace.

UNIVERSAL MERCY BAND MOVEMENT.

By permission of Lady Ashburton, the second annual meeting of this society was held on Saturday afternoon at Kent House, Knightsbridge. Lord Mount-Temple presided, and there was a large attendance, including many ladies. The society now numbers over 110,000 members, embraced in some 520 "Mercy Bands," who have taken the promise to try (hourly and daily) to be kind, just, and merciful to all human and dumb creatures, and to try to protect them from cruel treatment. The bands, it was said, made "property safer, good order surer, and human and dumb life more sacred and happy in the world." Among the vice-presidents of the society are the Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Meath, the Earl of Onslow, Cardinal Manning, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, the Earl of Leven and Melville, Lord Kinnaird, the Bishop of Manchester, Sir James Clarke Lawrence, &c.—Lord Mount-Temple, in opening the proceedings, said he believed the movement which they were met to support was of very great advantage in regard to the teaching of children. In his judgment there was one practical difficulty in regard to the arrangement of School Boards, and that was the payment by results, certified by the inspectors, which caused the schoolmaster to put the children through a certain form of teaching in order to meet his requirements. Only half an hour was frequently allowed for moral teaching, and whatever was in this direction did not come under the notice of the inspector or of the Government. Therefore the society sought to urge upon the authorities the development of the moral character of those centred in the schools, alike in the school classes and in the playground. The members of the society sought to show that they loved children, and that there was as much to be got out of good fellowship as in the class. What was wanted was some teaching to act upon the heart and the conscience. They wanted to show that more pleasure was to be derived from exercising kindness to animals than in any other making fun of them. They wanted to show the joy, fun, and content to be derived from giving pleasure to other creatures, and the conscientious discharge of what they knew to be right.—Other speakers subsequently addressed the meeting, and the proceedings concluded with votes of thanks to Lord Mount-Temple and Lady Ashburton.

LONDON IRISH RIFLES.

The annual dinner of the Sergeants' Mess of the London Irish Rifles took place on June the 25th at the Holborn Restaurant.—The chairman, (Sergeant-major Reynolds) having proposed the usual loyal toasts, which were enthusiastically responded to, Colonel Ward, in response to the toast of his health and that of the officers of the regiment, ably proposed by Colour-sergeant Watts, congratulated the regiment on their efficiency and also on the increased number of their recruits.—In responding on behalf of the regiment, Mr. Mark Moss, J.P., of Melbourne, drew attention to the Volunteer forces of the Australian colonies, and their readiness at all times of need to come to the assistance of the mother country, his references to the services of the Australian contingent in the Sudan campaign being most cordially received by all present. In conclusion, he begged the acceptance by the corps of a 250 cup for marksmanship, without any conditions, merely expressing a wish that it might be called the Melbourne Cup.—Colonel Ward having returned thanks on behalf of the regiment for the generous gift, the remainder of the evening was devoted to some capital singing by Sergeants Burton, Owen, Tremlett, Estcock, Graham, Watts, English, &c.

VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

[Communications intended for this column should be delivered at the office not later than 4 p.m. on Thursdays.]

The minds of several members of Parliament have during the past week been considerably exercised with regard to the site of future annual meetings of the N.E.A. It should be clearly understood that the Government will only when the association have put their foot down and asked for approval of any one particular site. The burden of selection must rest upon the association. The War Office has already offered them a site, but the terms and conditions under which it would be granted, do not appear to suit. It would not, however, on the other hand, be very astonishing if the War Office disapproved of ground selected by the association. In fact, it appears to me, the council have got a little mixed up over the whole matter. The neighbourhood of Cannon Chase possesses, perhaps, more advantages than that of any district yet named, but then, where is the money to come from to buy up the land?

As the council seem very reluctant to arrive at any decision on the subject and extremely anxious to keep all the information they possess locked in the secret repositories of their minds, it is quite the opinion of the volunteers that the council should have during the next fortnight ample opportunity of ascertaining the views of our best marksmen, who attend the Wimbledon meeting, and once ascertained they ought to act upon it.

The publication of the list of Volunteer regiments who are to be brigaded under the mobilisation scheme is satisfactory only so far as it goes. The experiment has been tried—on paper—before; what we now desire is to see it put into practice. There is a lot to be done yet before it will be perfected. For instance, above all things there has yet to be supplied the name of the town or village the brigades will have to march upon when called out. The brigadiers have not been appointed, and the D.A.A.G. and D.A.A.Q.M.G. have not been thought of. As to the aides-de-camp, the selection of whom would doubtless rest with the brigadiers, there is, of course, plenty of time on hand to make these appointments.

Then there is another very important question. Where are the men to draw their munition, clothing, and stores from? The scheme will be robbed of nearly all its advantages unless it is complete one. We cannot, it is true, expect everything at once, but I venture to think that the country at large would feel more comfortable if the details were laid before it, than by presenting for its consideration only a partially matured plan.

By the way, on the subject of officering the brigades, I have unexpectedly met with an opponent, who hitherto has gone in very strongly in favour of Volunteers being brought into closer union with the Army than they are at present. A distinguished military authority writes:—"The appointment of officers, who are not Volunteers, to command these brigades is open to criticism. It is a wrong principle, and one which deprives the Volunteers of sympathy with and personal experience of their peculiar requirements. For the best thirty years, Volunteers have fought their own wars, steadily to the front under their own officers, who have spared neither time nor expense in their endeavour to make their regiments in every way efficient. These are, therefore, the men who ought to be given the commands of brigades. Not regular officers." These are very generous sentiments to express; but still, I venture to think that training and discipline when bullets are around, and that after all Volunteers themselves would feel more confidence when going into action under the direction of an experienced officer in the line, than under the control of a military officer in their own immediate branch of the service.

Take, for instance, the case of one man, who under all the rules and regulations of the service should be nominated for a brigade command. He is over 70 years of age, but then he is permitted to continue in the command of a regiment, presumably because the Commander-in-chief thinks him eminently qualified for the position. At a march out he ordered early in the year, he rebuked his captains for their absence. No doubt his reprimand did some good, for at the next year out two captains actually did not appear, and the remaining eight were conspicuous by their absence. There is little room to doubt the absence of the officer I refer to would be regarded as a great boon to his corps, but his rank and position are such that so long as the War Office recognised his "merits" as a commanding officer, they would, under the mobilisation scheme, be almost compelled to make him a brigadier.

I have just been reading the current number of the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine*, and I can point to no more instructive article than the one on "The Volunteer." Every Volunteer officer who wishes to read himself well up on this question, should certainly study it. The story of "Savoroff," "The Wanderings of a War Artist," and many other interesting articles, show clearly that the proprietors are striving to maintain the reputation it has so justly earned in the ranks of Military literature.

It is satisfactory to note that after the first Army corps has been formed up at Aldershot for the purpose of manoeuvring, report says it is to be joined by 5,000 Volunteers. No doubt, no regiments have yet been selected for this duty. If it be true, the Army are more generous than the Navy in this respect, for the R.N.A.V.'s are not to be allowed to take part in the operations of the fleet. A fine opportunity for instruction is thus lost to them.

The Army Rifle Association's meeting at Aldershot has attracted great attention this year. Its regulations are, on the whole, extremely satisfactory, and in many respects the council of the N.E.A. would do well to amend their rules in accordance with those which have been approved by the Commander-in-chief with regard to the tests among the Regulars. It is to be regretted that the time is so short, and that more time is not devoted to the practical shooting by troops of the Line than at present is the case.

Lord Wolsey has been pretty severely hampered at during the week, because he remarked the other day that he would like the reserves to be called out every year. This, however, was only a personal observation, and he did not recommend that this course should be adopted. In these days of depot centres for Volunteer regiments, is there any reason why the reserves should not be called upon to do a certain number of drills every year, at such hours as would not interfere with the ordinary current of their business duties? Financial difficulties ought not to stand in the way, for an almost infinitesimal sum would defray all the extra costs incurred by drilling at the headquarters of Volunteer battalions. But after all we are not so much concerned in this matter as we are in the establishment of a reserve of our own, which ought to be commenced at once.

Cyclist manoeuvres seem at length to have met with the approval of the Commander-in-chief, for on the occasion of the August Bank Holiday a large number of north and west of England cyclists are to rendezvous at Crewe, and manoeuvre around Warrington, Altricham, Chester, and Crewe. The muster is expected to be a very strong one. All Volunteer cyclists wishing for information should communicate without delay with Lieutenant-colonel Saville, Royal Military College, Farnborough. It is hoped that cyclists from all parts of the country will take part in the manoeuvres.

Lancer writes me:—"So long as volunteers are in uniform they should and must remember they are 'underorders,' and act accordingly, and that the fact of dismissed from parade does not

release them from their position as soldiers. It seems a pity to see smart young fellows, a credit to any branch of the service, walking along the streets shakos awry, arms anyhow, shouting the refrain of some popular ditty, bringing discredit to their respective battalions, and likewise multiplying the good examples set by men whose pride and pleasure it is to see their corps in the best of order. A few Saturdays since I was in the Strand and passed a number of artillermen (about 17) with cross belt and pouch, sword belt, and new clay pipes in their mouths, while a few yards further I met another gunner, of a different corps, wearing a badly-fitting shell jacket and whip and spurs, which evidently did not 'jingle' to his satisfaction."

A contributor to a contemporary is very inconsistent when, on the one hand, he points out that insufficient training is the cause of Volunteer Field Artillery being to some extent inefficient; and, on the other, that Government muddied, and has much to answer for. The simple fact is, that the Government say you may have guns, but you must look after them. Now, when unexpected difficulties arise on these points, we are told that the machine-gun is the weapon with which Volunteers should be armed. It would be difficult to make a more absurd proposition.

Next week we shall have the Wimbledon meeting in full swing, and I have no doubt but that during the fortnight of its duration the Volunteers themselves will express a very decided opinion with regard to the most suitable sites on which to hold future meetings of the N.E.A. It would be well to elicit this opinion from the men who are really the backbone of the institution before the Government committee themselves make the approval of an annual meeting a condition of the War Office would like the Volunteers to go, but even the officers of this department of the State would, I have no doubt, withdraw their opposition if it was clearly demonstrated to them that more suitable spots could be obtained than Pirbright. What with the War Office and local authorities pulling one way and the Volunteers another, it is no wonder the First Commissioner requires further time to consider the modest application of the council for the use of Richmond Park. ELMAZ.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

San Lorenzo—Company drill on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, from 8.0 to 9.0 p.m. Special drill of L. Company on Tuesday, A. Company on Wednesday, and B. Company on Thursday. Recruit drill on Thursday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Friday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Saturday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Sunday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Monday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Tuesday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Wednesday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Thursday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Friday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Saturday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Sunday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Monday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Tuesday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Wednesday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Thursday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Friday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Saturday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Sunday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Monday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Tuesday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Wednesday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Thursday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Friday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Saturday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Sunday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit drill on Monday, at 8.0 p.m. Recruit 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MR. GLADSTONE AT HAMPSTEAD.

How he likes the Thanet Return. "Ireland Always Stops the Way."

On Saturday Mr. Gladstone was present at a garden party given by Mr. Henry Holiday at Oak Tree House, Branch Hill, Hampstead. He said the first idea that came into his mind that day was what they thought of the Thanet election. If it was only true that they had done better, it was only true that they might have done worse. (Hear, hear.) They had improved the figures. The period to which they should look back was not so much 1885, when they were on the whole victorious in the country, but to 1886, when they came to grief. It was worth while, he thought, to compare the figures of this Isle of Thanet election in 1886 and 1888 with the general result in order to see how they stood and where they were likely to stand, because, after all, there would be other elections after this, and account would have to be taken of the sentiment of the country. In 1886 they were beaten by a majority, taking the country all over—he was speaking from memory, but he did not think it was wrong—a majority of about 70,000. That was about five or six per cent. They were fourteen hundred and odd thousands against thirteen hundred and odd thousands. They were beaten because for every 100 voters of their own in 1886 the opposite party had 106 voters. That was the statement of 1886, but how did they stand now? In 1888 they had 1311 voters.

More Misrepresentation.

Yesterday they had 2,889, so that in point of fact they had not six added which would have enabled them to stand even with their opponents—six added to every hundred, but one hundred added to every hundred. (Cheers.) He would not go any further with that discussion. He thought the simple mention of those figures would show them, if there be in the country at large a change of opinion at all approaching that which had taken place in the Isle of Thanet, they were as safe at the next general election as if that election had already taken place. (Cheers.) And not only safe to win, because that was not the only thing for the sake of the country he hoped in a decisive manner, so that this great trouble might be brought to an end. (Hear, hear.) Ireland was first and last in the political thoughts of everybody, and so it must be, for English questions were governed and decided by Irish motives. Three days ago there was a prospect of a very humble but useful advance in politics. There was a Bill before the House of Commons which had been promoted by the Government, and which gave to projected county councils in England the power of dealing, not with the licensing of public houses, but with the opening or closing them on Sunday. Well, he believed that in the opinion of those whom he was addressing it would have been a very advantageous thing if the county councils could have had that power; and an improvement in the matter of Sunday closing would have been made in those parts of the country which were ripe for it. But the clause on Thursday evening was rejected. Why was it rejected? Not because the majority of the House of Commons was opposed to it, but for fear there should be Home Rule for Ireland. (Laughter and cheers.) The Government had said, "If these licensing clauses are not dropped we cease to be a Government, and there will be."

Home Rule in Ireland.

(Derisive laughter.) Therefore the question of Home Rule in Ireland had decided for the present the question of Sunday closing in England. (Laughter.) They could not have a more simple or better illustration of the manner in which all English questions were made to depend upon the Irish question. (Hear, hear.) Well, what had they to say upon this Irish question. He wished one thing, and it comprehended and covered everything else—he wished they could get the issue placed fairly before the country—that they could get rid of subterfuges. (Hear, hear.) The people of this country, with whom the issue rested, should know what it was that they had to decide. There was a vast responsibility cut up into millions of little morsels, but that responsibility did not rest upon persons like himself; it did not lie even upon the persons who were now in office—they were only the organs and instruments of other forces that were behind them. It was most difficult to bring this home to men's minds; they would not realise it, or at least were slow to realise it. But they were beginning to do so. They did in Scotland at the general election, they did in Ireland, and they did in Wales; and when there was another general election those three portions of the country would infallibly do their work even more conclusively than they had in the past.

The Lying Spirit Abroad.

The difference would be that England would join them. But why did England not join them before? Because England was hoodwinked by the devices that other parts of the country saw through. What were those devices and disguises, the false pretensions and false professions? He could not believe that they were false at the moment they were spoken, but they were utterly falsified by the action that had since followed, and especially by the policy which was now being pursued. But what were they promised? They had stated to the country there were two courses to pursue, one was giving Home Rule to Ireland, the other was coercion, and they likewise said coercion not partial, but steady, severe, systematic, and perpetual coercion. But their opponents said that was not the case, but that there should be literal local self-government in Ireland, the same as would be given to Scotland and Wales. The constituents of those who were opponents, and how has it turned out? Those who said there should be no coercion and plenty of local self-government had established coercion in a more cruel and insidious than ever was adopted.

So Misleading.

And the reason why Ireland was so quiet was because like them they did not believe that the English people intended such a system. They believed that the Government was one of false pretences, and in defiance of everything stated at the elections. (Hear, hear.) It was upon the system which now prevailed in Ireland that they in that place and everywhere else they were gathered together with their fellow citizens would charge upon the Government that, having received a commission as a majority for one purpose, they had disregarded and trampled under foot the promises of that commission, and were governing the country upon principles totally opposed to those upon which they were elected. (Cheers.) Ireland was not only governed in opposition to the principles and promises of 1886, it was governed in a way as to make it impossible that the people could respect the law. It was governed in a way which, if pursued in this country, would make us cease to respect the law. (Hear, hear.) Certainly for the last 500 or 600 years it had been the practice of this country to call bad rulers to account and put good ones in their places. Therefore it was that the law was respected in this country. In Ireland, on the contrary, the Government was such that it was impossible that the law could be respected. In Ireland at this moment, in the first place, trial by jury was put down. ("Shams.") He thought he was correct in saying that it was 2,000 people who had been proceeded against by the Government under the Coercion Act, and he did not think that one had been tried by jury. That was a pleasant beginning. In one or two cases, through the admirable ingenuity of one or two Irish Nationalists, and particularly of one who mentioned Mr. Healy (cheers) the superior court had been brought in, but that was distinctly in opposition to the intentions of Parliament. The agents of the Government had sought to keep the working of the law entirely in the hands of resident magistrates and county court judges. Ousting the superior courts from interference in the affairs of Ireland

had been the consequence of the principles upon which the Government had been acting. The truth was, matters were publicly disposed of by a set of gentlemen called

Resident Magistrates.

He had no doubt there were many good men amongst them, but some of the worst had been chosen to do the work. (Hear, hear.) There was now an attempt to oust the House of Commons from jurisdiction. He might be told that in England the House of Commons assumed no jurisdiction over judicial proceedings. Thank God it did not, and he hoped the day would never come when it would. (Hear, hear.) And why did it not? Because it had perfect confidence in the judiciary. If this Coercion Bill were being worked in Ireland through judges and juries he did not know that there would be much cause for the House of Commons to interfere. He contended that there was a difference between the law of conspiracy as in Ireland and England, and said that what he wanted to point out was that the resident magistrates punished men for an offence of which there was no evidence, and for an offence of which, even if there was evidence, they would have had no power to try. The resident magistrates had power to try for conspiracy those who were charged with compelling or inducing others to practice exclusive dealing. In 1887 Parliament passed a bill which in the main corresponded with Mr. Parnell's bill, although they had before declared the principle of the bill of 1886 to be dishonourable and immoral. Could they expect the Irish people to respect and revere either the Government or the law when they were governed in such a fashion as that?

Mr. Dillon again.

What had happened to Mr. Dillon? (Loud cheers.) He was imprisoned on account of being supposed to have given some degree of countenance to the "plan of campaign." But there was not one hundredth part of the blame attaching to him that belonged to the majority who refused to answer the demand of the Irish people to be saved from starvation. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Gladstone) stated as a proposition not less undeniable than the others he had previously stated, that coercion, which was formerly a painful necessity, an evil accident, an expedient of the moment, was now erected into a principle, into a system, into an institution. (Cheers.) He depended upon them to bring the principles of the present Government into the light of day, and when they were done, he was certain as a matter of his own conscience that they could be rejected and abhorred by a noble and generous nation. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Holiday proposed a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Gladstone for his presence, and it was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Gladstone, in replying, said that if he were not to the fore long enough to enable them to accomplish the task they had at heart, there would be plenty of men strong enough and resolute enough to bring about the desired consummation. The people of England, when they had arrived at a right conviction, would certainly never want the means of bringing the conviction to its full accomplishment. (Cheers.)

ST. ANDREW'S HOME AND CLUB FOR WORKING BOYS.

An exhibition of work executed in trades and in the recreative evening hours in connection with St. Andrew's Home was opened on Saturday afternoon in the unvarnished absence of H.R.H. Princess Christian, by Her Grace the Duchess of Buccleugh, at the Home, 30, Great Peter-street, Westminster. This splendid institution, the first of its kind started in London, was founded in 1863 by the late Rev. J. C. Chambers, of Soho, and has in view the twofold objects of providing a home for orphan and other lads of good character, between the ages of 12 and 18, who are engaged in shops, &c., and to provide an evening club for boys residing with their parents and friends, who are admitted at a small weekly fee. In addition to this, the members are instructed in various handicrafts, and further, social and physical advantages are afforded by educational classes and a gymnasium. The building itself is a handsome red brick structure, in which the forty-five boys, the superintendent and other officers of the home reside, and it affords ample accommodation for the demands upon its space. Among the large company of ladies and gentlemen who assembled on Saturday afternoon at the opening of the exhibition, were Princess Victor, the Duchess of Leeds, the Earl and Countess of Strafford, the Earl and Countess Beauchamp, the Earl and Countess Walgrave, the Earl and Countess Clancawilliam, Marchioness of Downshire, Viscountess Clarendon, Lady Jane Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Edith Cooper, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Murray Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Hanbury, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Barrett (treasurer), Mr. G. T. Biddulph (secretary), &c.—The Duchess of Buccleugh said she regretted extremely that it had been left to her, instead of her Royal Highness Princess Christian, to open the exhibition, but it gave her great pleasure to do so. She now declared it open.—An address detailing the objects of the institution was then presented to her grace on behalf of the boys by Mr. G. T. Biddulph.—Lord Beauchamp, in proposing a vote of thanks, pointed out that the result of the lessons taught in the home was the exhibition of articles which they saw on the stalls round the room. He mentioned the case of one boy, originally an inmate of the home, who was now a master tradesman, and who had thirteen apprentices under him. He also read several letters regretting their inability to attend from the Duchess of Westminster, the Dean of Westminster, Sir W. Phillimore, and others.—The Earl of Strafford, who seconded the proposition, expressed a hope that the home might extend its sphere of usefulness still further in the future. The company then proceeded to view the exhibit, which comprised specimens of printing and engraving, book-binding, book-binding, wood-painting and graining, leather dressing, electro-gilding and silver plating, brass-work, gun-making and lace-work. During the afternoon a short display on the horizontal and parallel bars was given at brief intervals, together with a display of science with the gloves, by the boys, all of which were cleverly performed. Around the gallery from which the visitors watched the athletes at their feats of skill were a number of well-executed drawings, also productions of the members, in water colours, sepia, pen and ink, and pencil, together with some specimens of lace curtain making and designs for curtain manufacture, which excited very favourable comments.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN AN AUCTION ROOM.

On Saturday afternoon a collection of paintings and historical pictures, belonging to the Earl of Hardwicke, were sold by auction by Messrs. Christie, at their rooms, King-street, St. James's. The prices realised were not remarkable, although many of the pictures possessed considerable interest. In the course of the morning the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duchess of Mecklenburg, visited Messrs. Christie's rooms, and inspected a collection of arms and armour belonging to Lord Londesborough.

The coroner's officer for Poplar received information last week of the death of Joseph W. Houghton, aged 1 year and 7 months, the offspring of working people, living at 40, Portland-road, Canning Town, who expired at Poplar Hospital, consequent on shocking scalds caused by the child accidentally pulling a cup of hot tea on itself.

At the meeting of the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board on Saturday the return of patients presented showed an increase of 11 fewer patients remaining under treatment, as compared with the previous two weeks, the total being 929. There was only one small-pox patient being treated.

THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE IN KENSINGTON.

The News from Thanet.

On Saturday, by the kindness of the Hon. Mrs. Curzon, a garden and dramatic fête was held in the extensive grounds adjoining Scarsdale House, Kensington, open to members of the Primrose League, and Upper Chelsea Habitation of the Primrose League. Mr. C. A. Whitmore, M.P., who addressed a large audience in the open air, said he was glad to have the opportunity of asking the members of the League to congratulate themselves on the result of the Thanet election by which Mr. Lowther was returned to Parliament. (Cheers.) This result had been achieved, notwithstanding the fact that the county of Kent had during the last fortnight and more been overrun by the selected orators of the Irish party—(hear, hear)—that the old familiar device of the harp and the little leaf had been held out by laughter—and that owing to the influence of mind of Mr. Gladstone, Sir Edward Watkin had thrown all the influence of the South-Eastern Railway into the work on behalf of the Separatists. It was a result all the more satisfactory when they remembered that Mr. Lowther was absolutely a stranger in the country, and was known to advocate rather old-fashioned Conservative views, while Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen was a man of much promise, well known in the district of Thanet. He had heard it said that they must compare the figures of the majority with those of the election of 1886. Not that would not do, for there was nothing more misleading. On that occasion the Radical candidate was a clerical individual, who was certainly not a good candidate for a seat in Parliament. The Conservative's opponent in 1886 was undoubtedly a "bogus" candidate; there was really no serious contest, and Colonel King-Harman's majority of over 2,000 was an absolutely unreal one. Referring to matters affecting the League, the hon. member said it was very necessary that attention should be called to the misleading statements which Radical speakers were now making throughout the country in every constituency. He would give one, perhaps trivial, illustration.

Unfair and Untrue.

The Home Secretary was asked in Parliament whether he had seen the report of what had occurred at a Primrose League fête in Warwick. It was stated that an animal race was run, in which a terrier, a lamb, and a hen competed. The report was said to be a "lamb" was a three-year-old Welsh sheep, that there had been a terrier dog in the race, which was so frightened by the sheep that he took care to keep out of the way; that the hen when brought to the post seated herself on the grass, refused to move, and was at once carried away. (Laughter.) The difference between the question and answer represented the exact relation between the election talk about the policy of the Unionist party and the real facts of the case. He asked them not to let the lies of these stump orators go uncontradicted, or else at the time of the general election they would find such a formidable heap of them that it would take no end of work to demolish. They heard a great deal said about the wheel-tax, but nothing of the penny taken off the income-tax, and the 2d. in the 21. relief to local rates, which would be effected when the Local Government Bill was passed. (Cheers.)

How They Misrepresent.

A lot was talked about Mr. Dillon's imprisonment, but little did they hear about the real effect of the Crimes Act, and the terrible murders of Burke and Fitzmaurice, the criminals would have remained at large, and not have been justly punished. (Cheers.) Since the passing of the Crimes Act, the number of crimes had been put down. In 1887 the number of persons evicted was 870, as compared with 112 up to May 31st of this year. In 1887, 3,905 persons were personally boycotted, as against 1,278 during the same period of 1888. The result was satisfactory to the Conservative party and their Unionist allies. Their combined action was restoring law and order, and in time, the country would become peaceful and quiet. (Cheers.) The dramatic portion of the programme was occupied by Messrs. P. Simpson and Herman Mercival's comedy, entitled "Alone." Lieutenant-colonel P. R. & Co. well sustained the character of Colonel Chivalry, as did Mr. G. Stuart O'Brien, that of the "haw-hawing" Stratton Stranaw. By permission of Mr. Beerbolm Tree the parts assigned to Bertie Cameron, Dr. Micklethwaite and Maud Trevor were taken respectively by Messrs. F. Gerrard and W. Farren, jun., and Miss C. Morland, the latter representing the much-wronged heroine with great feeling. Mrs. P. Jones was Mrs. Thornton, and the maid was Miss Hilda Goodhall. Mr. Walter Russell officiated as stage manager, and Mr. Frank Giles, of Kensington, supplied the "properties."

A PRIMROSE GATHERING AT MARLOW.

A successful primrose gathering was held on Saturday in the grounds of General Higginson, at Marlow. The principal speakers were Viscount Curzon, M.P., and Sir George Russell, M.P. Lord Curzon while urging his hearers not to attach too much importance to bye-elections, heartily congratulated the Unionist cause on the result of the Thanet contest. Sir George Russell defined a Conservative as a person who was determined to support the throne, the Church, and the liberties of the people, whilst a Radical was a man who had an affection of the liver. (Laughter.)

ST. PETER'S, LONDON DOCKS.

The annual dedication festival in connection with St. Peter's, London Docks, was held on Saturday afternoon in the church. There was a large attendance. The usual dedication service was conducted by the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, who wore a cope and mitre during the whole of the proceedings. At the procession before the communion the "Salve Festa Dies" was chanted, after which a communion hymn. At the conclusion of the service a luncheon was provided, at which Earl Nelson presided. His lordship, in proposing the toast, "Success to the St. George's Mission," said there was good proof of the continued success in the work of the mission. The number of communicants last Easter exceeded those of the year before, and ranked among the best number they had had on any Easter day. The boys in the school had passed a very good examination, exceeding by two per cent. the high average of the year before. The number of passes obtained by the boys this year was 94 per cent. (Cheers.) The passes in the girls' school had been 81 per cent. then spoke at length of the importance of the work in which they were engaged, and remarked that years went on its usefulness increased. They were able to show that the mission was a means of elevating the people, and of bringing the doctrines of Christianity to be more generally recognised in the nation. (Applause.) The Rev. L. S. Wainwright, vicar, briefly responded. Other toasts followed.

Arthur Harrington, 27, a commercial traveller, of 76, Mayfield-road, Dalston, charged on remand with unlawfully taking away May Veda Comyn, aged 17 years, from the custody and against the will of London Hastings Comyn, on the 18th ult., was discharged at Stratford on Saturday.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

Deputation to Mr. Ritchie.

A deputation from sixty boroughs, headed by Sir Lyon Playfair, waited on Mr. Ritchie at the Local Government Board last week with reference to clause 39 of the Local Government Bill, which applies to the equitable adjustment of the existing financial relations between each county and the boroughs.—Sir Lyon Playfair briefly introduced the deputation, and said they fully recognised the fairness of the proposal that commissioners should be appointed to equitably adjust the contributions between boroughs and counties.—The town clerk of Birmingham pointed out the objections to clause 39, particularly as illustrated in Birmingham, which, being on the borders of three counties, would be liable to contribute to three county councils. He urged that the action of the commissioners should be confined to the amount of the contributions to be made to the county and to the value of the services which would be rendered for that amount.—The town clerk of Leeds pointed out that quarter-sessions towns were at a disadvantage, because they made arrangements for their own quarter sessions, and then had to contribute to charges in the county.—The town clerk of Blackburn urged that the commissioners should have no power except to consider the existing financial arrangements. Sir Henry Fowler, however, would not meet the views of the deputation. He hoped the Government would not support the amendment of Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, which was calculated to give the counties advantages over the boroughs.—Mr. Ritchie replied that the Government was bound to consider the interests of the counties as well as the interests of the boroughs brought in under the fourth schedule, and when he agreed to include these boroughs it was on the distinct understanding that it should not touch the financial proposals of the Bill. The amendment that he proposed was that there should be a commission appointed to equitably adjust between the boroughs and the counties, and that they should take all the circumstances into consideration in coming to that equitable adjustment. If the amendment had not that effect he should be glad to confer with them on the matter. It was impossible for him to define all the special circumstances of each particular place.—Sir Lyon Playfair, in thanking the right honourable gentleman, said there was not much difference between them, and he hoped that an agreement would be come to.

WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE UNION.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of this society was held on Saturday afternoon at Toynbee Hall, Commercial-street, under the presidency of Mr. Hodgson Pratt.—The report stated that the movement had been worked with continued success and increased vitality during the past year. The results of the change in the constitution of the union, which was effected three years ago, had been even more markedly apparent during the last year than previously. The vision of the movement had been proved by the exceedingly large number of clubs which had applied for affiliation; but it was noticeable that in many cases the union had not been directly concerned with the starting and early history of such clubs. The last few years had witnessed the founding of enormous numbers of clubs in all parts of the country, most of which gradually found their way to the union, as the one great organisation representative of club institutions. It was evident from these facts that the position of the union had to some extent changed. Formerly it was the chief organ for starting and aiding in the starting of young clubs; now, although the branch of its activity was not neglected, its main dealings were with those already existing clubs which came to it after having received their first impulses from without. One of the chief advantages was that the clubs had been brought into intimate association with other societies, institutions, and movements of a co-operative type. Thus, in connection with many clubs co-operative stores had been founded, or the preliminary meetings had been held in the clubs, the members of which had in each instance become the main support of the store. Further, in many cases building societies had been started, and were working successfully, their object being to enable the club to become the proprietor of its own buildings and to provide its members with a profitable investment for their savings. Again, in the matter of education, the bonds had been drawn closer between the union and the individual clubs and the various bodies which had undertaken the work of instruction, mainly in the metropolis. The total receipts for the year amounted to £1,688 16s. 1d., and the expenditure £1,549 10s. 2d., leaving a balance of £139 6s. 1d. to be carried forward.—The report having been adopted, the chairman delivered an annual address at the close of his remarks he said the object of the union of societies was to collect from each of them their various contributions of thought, suggestion, and experience, and to communicate the result to all who needed fresh help and advice. The union had never failed from the earliest days of its existence to render this service, so as to place within the reach of the clubs fresh opportunities of usefulness to the community. It was, therefore, essential that if the excellence at which every club should desire to aim was attained the society should consist of the best representatives of whom the club could send to offer suggestions for new forms of usefulness, and so on, and so on, so that the whole movement might be raised to a higher status. The leading objects of the club organisation were—education, political, technical, and literary; co-operation, distributive and productive; health and recreation. Politics naturally played a great part in the life of clubs. No man, he contended, was worthy to be called a citizen who did not take a healthy and vigorous interest in the legislature and government of his country—(hear, hear)—and every man should endeavour to have some clear and well-founded ideas to how his growth could be best promoted. They could be too far off or just towards the end who had come to a different conclusion to themselves. There was no party, no creed, no politics and no sect which did not possess in it some elements of truth—otherwise it would die. He reminded them that after having adopted a political creed they were in duty bound to do their utmost to promote their convictions; but this ought to be done without unfair and exaggerated statements. In the political field they had to look to Parliament and the Government for better laws and better administration; but with regard to social and moral amelioration men had to look to each other. (Hear, hear.) How had been secured from great industrial calamities was a question which grew in importance from year to year. The problem as to how the means of subsistence were to be obtained for the population was a vital point. The subjects of education and other advantages of life deserved their best attention, and how the millions of our population were to be saved from starvation was still more important. In view of these facts, the remedies proposed by co-operators and Socialists respectively demanded the attention of every man who cared for the welfare or even the very existence of his fellow men. Such problems demanded the most careful study of all, and anyone who neglected this consideration was not a good and faithful member of the community. (Hear, hear.) There was in every class of society the chosen few who were the saviours of society, and they could only accomplish their noble work by banding together, regardless of human distinctions, rank, and party. (Cheers.) Other speakers followed, and a vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding terminated the proceedings.

The Marquis of Lorne opened an industrial art exhibition at Aberdeen last week and afterwards journeyed south to Stirling.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

On Saturday the inspections of the 10th Middlesex Rifles, the 1st and 2nd Batt. Royal Fusiliers (late 10th Middlesex), the 2nd London Rifles, and the 4th V.B.R.W. Surrey took place, the numbers in most cases being very good. One of the most numerous was that of the Fusiliers, who, under the command of Colonel G. Clarke, were inspected in Hyde Park by Colonel Tucker, C.B., the commander of the Munslow sub-district. The total on parade reached nearly 800, and the march past and evolutions succeeding were on the whole well done. The smallest battalion inspected on Saturday was the 5th Middlesex, Colonel Bell in command, this battalion, as well as the Fusiliers, being inspected in Regent's Park. The inspecting officer, The Inspector of the 2nd London Rifles took place on the Horse Guards' Parade, Colonel Home, commanding the Grenadier Guards, being the inspecting officer. The City Battalion numbered rather under 700 of all ranks. They stood in ten companies of twenty-six files, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Cleave, awaiting the arrival of Colonel Home, till seven o'clock. After the usual inspection of ranks, the march past commenced, first in column and again in quarter column. The leading companies went past fairly well, but near the middle of the battalion the ranks were badly maintained, and the lines had too much of a curve in them to please military onlookers, of whom there were not a few on the outside of the square, maintained for the 2nd battalion by their comrades of the 3rd London Rifles. In the manual and firing drill, done by the command of Major Grene, a better impression was left than by the march past, and this was further strengthened by all that followed. The battalion went through the bayonet exercise very creditably indeed; and subsequently, when Captain Woodhams and other company officers were called upon to handle the half battalions, the troops showed a good deal of smartness and precision. The march to the front in echelon, and the forming of company squares were the most noticeable of the later movements, but in the last named the commanders of companies were hardly quick enough in giving the executive commands. On parade, possibly for the last time with the 2nd London, was Major and Adjutant Nevins, who during upwards of a quarter of a century has stuck faithfully to the 2nd London, but who is now on the point of retiring. With Major Nevins will disappear one of the last of the old volunteer adjutants. Of the other battalions inspected, Colonel Stanley Bird was in command of the St. George's Rifles and Colonel Hadden of the 4th Royal West Surrey, the latter of which underwent inspection in Kennington Park. The London Irish also turned out in great force for a field day, which took place at Wimbledon.

19th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) Rifles.

The corporals of this regiment gave their first annual dinner at their headquarters, in the spacious Drill Hall, when about fifty sat down. The chairman, Corporal Barter, opened the proceedings by giving the toast of the Queen, and other toasts, loyal and patriotic, followed. The toast of the 19th Middlesex, and Sergeant Hall for the auxiliary, replied. To the toast of "Colonel Richards and the officers of the regiment," Lieutenant-colonel Crowe replied, and the toast of the "Permanent Staff" was responded to by Quartermaster Claude Scott; the toast of the "Corporals of the Regiment" Sergeant Jackson proposed, and Sergeant Crowe seconded; to the toast of the "Corporals of the Regiment" Corporal G. W. Harter responded.—During the evening songs and recitations were given, which greatly added to the evening's enjoyment. Mr. C. C. London, performing most ably as the accompanist. Altogether, the dinner was a great success.

VOLUNTEER BAZAAR AT CROYDON.

On Saturday afternoon the Countess of Lovelace performed the ceremony of opening a bazaar and concert at the Barracks in Mitcham-road, Croydon, in aid of the necessary funds for constructing a new rifle range for the 1st Volunteer Battalion the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, the corps having been compelled to relinquish their old range at Purley Downs. There was a large and fashionable attendance, including the Earl of Lovelace (Lord Lieutenant of the County), the Mayor and Mayoress of Croydon, Mr. E. W. Grimwade, J.P., Baron Heath, and most of the officers of the regiment. Colonel W. Moore Robinson, in thanking the Countess for attending to open the bazaar, said the battalion had for the last years enjoyed the shooting over one of the best ranges in England, but the privilege had now been withdrawn. They had, however, succeeded in obtaining another suitable site, and they hoped, through her ladyship's kindness, to raise the necessary funds to complete the work. He would add that the regiment now numbered nine companies, all of which were up to their full strength, and he was proud to say that they had succeeded in making every member efficient. (Applause.)—The Countess then declared the bazaar open.

THE CHILDREN'S ORCHESTRA.

A concert was given on Saturday in the Westminster Town Hall by members of the Children's Orchestra, which is composed entirely of girls, and is now affording in London to all lovers of music, the hall was crowded by a large and fashionable audience. The programme, which was carried out under the direction of Mr. Percy Arnytage, the conductor and manager, was composed entirely of classical music. One of the most striking characteristics of the concert was the sincerity which each of the players evinced in her performance, and not a little added pleasure was given to the listener by the musical feeling displayed, and the keen appreciation of the beauties of the selections. The first piece on the programme, after which the "St. George's," which has been dedicated to H.R.H. the Duchess of Teck, by P. Arnytage, was given. The effective manner in which the march was gone through elicited the applause of those present. Handel's trio "Largo" (for the piano, organ, and strings) followed. After the Waltz, "Come unto Me," by Denza, Miss Audrey Chapman rendered Mendelssohn's Romance "Sans Pareil" on the violin, and Miss "Mikado" sang, accompanied from Sir A. Sullivan's "Mikado" the Jubilee song, "Awake, O happy nation," by Mr. J. M. Coward, concluded the first part of the programme. Before the commencement of Part II, the "Die Wacht am Rhein" was played as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Emperor Frederick. The rendition of this solemn music was very effective, being given with a power and pathos seldom heard in orchestras composed of much older artists. The audience rose en masse, and listened with rapt attention throughout the performance of the piece. The second part of the programme commenced with the march "Coronation," Mendelssohn, the march "Miss M. Monks" and the Hon. Eleanor Slater—Booth gave the duet "Melodie" by Dancels, on the violins. The careful manner in which the duet was played showed the thoroughness of the training they had received. Rimbaud's part song, "Ye Fair Flower of Northumberland," and a waltz by Strauss, was much appreciated. After Desorme's serenade "Mandolines," composed for the strings and harp, and a chorus entitled "The End of the Day," by A. Scott Gatty, the programme concluded with a quick step by Gungl, entitled "Gamerra."

A fearful trap accident was reported from Chorley, Lancashire, last week. A cattle dealer named William Harrison was driving a pony scotchman in company with Mr. Jackson, the town clerk, on Friday night. Both were thrown out of the vehicle, and Mr. Harrison was imaled though the head and iron spikes of some railings. Death occurred early on Saturday morning.

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

Mr. Sexton has been nominated for a second year of office as Lord Mayor of Dublin.

The furniture and effects of the defunct Birmingham Liberal Club have fetched £600.

A new "long-distance" telephone between Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles will shortly be opened.

The Russian Government has decided to coin no more copper five-coppek pieces, which will in future be made of silver.

In several districts in Greece brigandage has been renewed, notwithstanding stringent measures taken by the Government.

A Paris telegram says the sum realised by this year's Salon is £32,000, and the net profit is £60,000.

At St. Petersburg the visit of the German Emperor is expected to take place about the middle of this month.

The largest flour mill in the world will be established at Duluth, Minn. The capacity will be 6,000 barrels a day.

Johnny Devlin, a boy of 4, fell from a four-storey window at Cowgate, Edinburgh, and met instantaneous death.

A blue shark, twenty feet in length, has been seen half a mile from the shore on the West coast of Arica.

Eight hundred and twenty-seven patients were under treatment at the Royal Ear Hospital in Fifth-street, Bobo-square, during June.

A deputy United States marshal, named Warren, has been shot dead at Lake Michigan, Quebec, by Donald Morrison, whom he was trying to arrest on a charge of poisoning.

A New York paper says that if real "swells" want to be "really English," they must carry their respective left hands buried to the wrist in their respective left trouser pockets.

John Stett has just hanged himself in the goal at Reading, Penn. He originally murdered his wife because she wanted him to go to work and earn a living for their starving children.

Disturbances are reported at Souk-Harras and Guelma, in Algeria, where parties of natives are fighting for the possession of certain pasture lands.

The widow of the great painter, Hans Makart, who died in 1884, has been married in Vienna to Count Charles Strachwitz. She was an actress in 1882 when she married Makart.

Mr. H. C. Bothery, the wreck commissioner, who has held no new inquiries during the last few months, has, owing to continued ill-health, now resigned his office.

At the Stratford Police Court, Ephraim Beddall has been remanded on the charge of having been one of the principals in a prize fight which was interrupted by the police on Sunday near East Ham.

At the Woolwich Police Court, Edward Bishop and Thomas Noble, charged with having engaged in a prize fight on Sunday, and Thomas Thompson, charged with aiding and abetting, have been remanded on bail.

Tom Lee, a West Houghton collier, desired, at the end of a drinking bout, to end his life. He tied his ankles together, placed a stone weighing five pounds round his neck, and jumped into a deep pond. He succeeded.

George Wilkes, of Wolverhampton, has gone to goal for nine months. First he went fighting, and then created a great disturbance. Then when two officers attempted to arrest him, he severely mistreated them.

There are only 150 Indians left at Saganing, Arona County, Mich., out of over 500 four years ago, disease having removed a large number. This remnant belongs to the once famous Chippewa tribe.

The Emperor William is strongly prejudiced against Freemasonry, and has, in consequence, never joined the craft. In this he is unlike his father and grandfather, who were both distinguished Masons.

At Holyhead, George Honeywell, Edward Derbyshire, and Thomas Stack, seamen of her Majesty's ship Neptune, were fined £5s. each, or a month's imprisonment, for assaulting the police in the riotous conduct by sailors last week, when several constables were seriously injured.

A meeting held in the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor presiding, resolved that it is desirable to found an institution for the further development and teaching of operative art in this country, and an influential committee was appointed to consider the subject and report.

The peasantry in the south of Russia complain that they are being badly treated by the German colonists, and that a great deal of waste land has been taken up by them which they had no right to. The Russian Government is considering the matter.

At Burnley a collier named William Wroe, aged 20, has been remanded on a charge of causing the death of William Dawe, also a collier. Having quarrelled over a game of cards, Wroe seized Dawe by the legs, threw him heavily on to the floor, making his head bleed badly, and kicked him in the ribs. Dawe died about four hours afterwards.

Sir James Ferriss, M.P., has informed the Royal Horticultural Society that at the National Exhibition of Fruit, to be held at Vienna, from the 25th of September to the 7th of October, two sections will have an international character, namely, the section for fruit-drying apparatus and that for machines and instruments used in cultivating and harvesting of fruit.

For an impudent attempt to defraud Baron de Worms, John Williams, warehouseman, has been sentenced at the Cheshire Quarter Sessions to twelve months' imprisonment. The prisoner wrote requesting the baron to contribute towards the Liverpool and Birkenhead Home for Perna-ment Invalids, which he stated was in very low water. There was no such home.

Mr. Arthur Roberts brought an action to restrain Messrs. Sheard and Co. from publishing a song with the same title as his own, "The Accented One." It was dismissed by Mr. Justice Kekewich, who characterised it as "a silly action about a silly song." That judgment has now been reversed by the Court of Appeal, which awarded the plaintiff a farthing damages and no costs.

The Prince of Wales presided this week at a meeting of the organising committee of the Imperial Institute. It was stated that the funds now available, exclusive of the subscriptions in India, amounted to £310,000. A scheme for the establishment of a school of modern Oriental languages was approved, and a tender for the construction of the main buildings, amounting to £142,500, was accepted.

Judgment has been given in the Dublin Exchequer Division in the appeal against the sentence of three months' imprisonment passed upon Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P. The depositions were taken while the case was being heard, and the magistrates passed sentence without taking the evidence. The court held that the magistrates ought to have taken the depositions de novo, and sent the case back to them for rehearing.

At the Derby County Court Hannah Close sought to recover ten guineas alimony from her husband, John Close, solicitor and borough coroner, from whom she recently obtained a judicial separation in the Divorce Court. The defendant pleaded that he was totally without means. As coroner he received £1 6s. 8d. per annum, but should not receive more fees till November. In the circumstances no order was made.

According to the Rheinisch-Westphälische-Zeitung, a German free Conservative organ, it was the Emperor's will that England should not be mentioned in the recent speech from the throne. The journal adds that of the traces and results of English interference in German affairs something more will be heard in the future, especially with regard to the papers and documents left behind

which, it is stated, bear upon the negotiations concerning the regency question.

While hurrying to a firm Mr. John Pollard, chief constable of Botherham, dropped down dead.

At its final sitting the select committee reported in favour of complete Sunday closing in Ireland.

An Irish head constable named McCabe has committed suicide by shooting himself with a rifle. He is supposed to have been insane.

The Egyptian cotton crop is reported to be in much the same condition as this time last year. The water supply is good, and the damage by worms is less than usual.

At Marlborough-street Police Court on Monday Mr. Hannay took his seat on the bench for the first time, in the room of Mr. Mansfield, who has retired.

While a fisherman named Wilbank and his two sons were setting lobster pots near Goleen, county Cork, their boat was driven on the rocks by a heavy sea, and the three men were drowned.

About fifty houses at Cradley Heath, Staffordshire, have been rendered uninhabitable, the ground having subsided during Sunday night owing to mining operations.

An official report which has been issued regarding the crops in Russia states that the winter wheat is in very good condition, and a good harvest is expected. The spring crops are also in excellent condition.

A boat belonging to the German ship Ferdinand Fischer, containing six men, upset in Queenstown Harbour during a severe squall. Two of the men were drowned and the rest were rescued with much difficulty.

A Parliamentary return has been issued showing that there were 1,630 charges preferred under the Crimes Act in Ireland up to Whit Sunday, and that sentences of imprisonment were imposed in 807 cases.

A coroner's jury has returned a verdict of wilful murder against Alice Hill, at Cradley, near Stourbridge, for murdering a child, whose body was found last week in the Stour. The jury found that the child was the prisoner's.

A public meeting, held at Hastings, resolved to establish a branch of the Naval Volunteer Home Defence Association. Lord Brassey believed that many vessels would be fitted with guns similar to the Lady Brassey when the feeling of the country was aroused.

The body of a child has been found secreted in a barrel in the basement of 212, Lordship-road, Stoke Newington. It appears that the occupant of the house suspected that her servant, Catherine Morgan, was the mother of the child, but while she went to fetch a doctor Morgan decamped. The police have the matter in hand.

A man named Higgins was remanded at Liverpool on Thursday charged with the manslaughter of his mother at a wake held the previous night over the dead body of his father. All the relatives were drunk, and prisoner quarrelled, and, it is alleged, pushed his mother, who interfered, downstairs and killed her.

At the Middlesex Sessions on Thursday, Peter Clouder, 23, a hammerman, was convicted of watch-snatching in Smithfield, and sentenced to fifteen months' hard labour. Patrick Kelly, 21, a carman, received the same sentence for stealing £5 12s. from a boy in the employ of Madame Kinton, milliner, of Bond-street.

John William Edgley, 19, of Barnsley, died at Beckett Hospital, on Thursday, being literally scalded to death by falling into a tank of boiling water at Messrs. Spencer's linen manufactory. He was throwing a bun of linen across the tank when he slipped in, and was frightfully scalded all over the body.

At nine o'clock on Sunday morning, in Dollis Hill-lane, immediately outside Lord Aberdeen's residence, about 200 sporting men assembled in order to determine a race between two of their party. They were, however, interfered with by a contingent of the neighbouring police, and the race was postponed.

An amendment has been inserted in the Employers' Liability Act Amendment Bill, to the effect that where insurance arrangements are entered into they shall be of such a character as will insure to the workmen, or, in case of death, to his representatives, a benefit equivalent to the compensation recoverable under the Act.

Albert Green, a cook, was charged at Bow-street with disorderly conduct and assaulting a police constable. A defendant was being conveyed to the police station on Saturday afternoon in connection with the Trafalgar-square meeting, when the accused struck a policeman, and, on being taken into custody, kicked him. He was fined 20s.

George Cattell, who was captured by bicyclists after decamping with the gate money from a race meeting at Grantham, has been brought before the magistrates at that place. There being no specific charge against him he was discharged. Information was afterwards laid of obtaining money by false pretences, and Cattell was re-arrested.

The members of the Invicta Cricket Club, Hoxton, were returning from their annual excursion when the conductor of the brake, who was offering a piece of bread to some horses attached to a second brake coming through sidcup, lost his balance and fell under the feet of four horses. The heavy vehicle passed over the unfortunate man's head, and he died immediately.

At the Oxfordshire Quarter Sessions, Lieutenant-colonel the Hon. E. A. Holmes-A-Court, late 50th Light Infantry, was elected chief constable of the county, in succession to Captain Mostyn Owen, resigned, after thirty-one years' service. There were seventy-three candidates for the post, which is worth £350 a year, with £100 extra for allowances.

A professional sharper named Higgins has been charged at Birmingham with drugging and robbing a man named Austin. The prisoner met Austin in a public-house and drugged a glass of whisky which he was drinking. Austin at once became stupid, and the prisoner, having poured the drugged whisky into a glass, drove him to the hospital and robbed him on the way. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

An action brought by the Rev. D. Lamplugh, vicar of Yalding, against Norton and others, who had distrained upon him for poor-rate arrears, to be due on his tithe rent-charge, has been tried by Mr. Justice Wills. For the plaintiff it was contended that the justices had no jurisdiction to issue the warrant, and that the distress should be levied on the occupiers. Mr. Justice Wills agreed with this view, and gave judgment for the plaintiff.

At Marlborough-street Police Court George Russell was charged on remand with attempting to commit suicide by shooting himself in a cab in Piccadilly. The prisoner, it was stated, had been troubled by a misanthropic standing which existed between himself and his relatives. A gentleman appeared in court who stated that the misunderstanding had been removed, and that he would be responsible for the prisoner's future good behaviour. Under these circumstances the accused was discharged, bail being accepted in £10.

In a case which came before the Knutsford Quarter Sessions on Wednesday it was shown that an old woman, a hawker, had been insured in various "industrial" life offices no less than thirteen times, for a total sum of £189. One of the companies concerned appealed from a decision of justices at petty sessions on the ground that "it was a complete gambling system," and it got judgment on the point that there was nothing to show what was the age of the "assured."

Mr. A. N. Butt has been summoned before the Highgate magistrates for neglecting to comply with an order of the Clerkenwell Vestry to execute certain sanitary works in a house at Hornsey, of which they alleged him to be the owner. The defendant denied that he was the owner; his only interest in the property being that he might hereafter become entitled to a share in the second mortgage. The bench, however, held that he had

penalties amounting to £5 11s. Notice of appeal was given.

A fire has occurred at a Bordeaux theatre, causing damages which are estimated at 1,000,000.

The construction of the Central Asian Railway cost forty million roubles.

The Mansion House dinner to the Ministers will take place on August 8th.

The official report on the condition of the crops in Russia states that the harvest prospects there are, on the whole, most favourable.

A British schooner which was engaged in turtle fishing on the Florida coast has been captured by an American cutter.

The engineers who have been out on strike on the Tyne have resumed work at an advance of 1s. 6d. a week.

A ton of ropes made from the hair of the women in Japan, is used in building the \$300,000 Buddhist temple in Kioto.

In London last week the death-rate per thousand which had been 14.9, 14.2, and 14.5 in the preceding three weeks, rose to 15.1.

Alfred Knight, a schoolboy of 14, has been accidentally drowned while bathing at Hanwell. He sank in the sight of his brother.

The Empress of Japan is rapidly becoming proficient on the piano. She takes lessons and practices several hours a day, both her teachers being Germans.

Carrie Dray is editor of the *Virginia Lancet*, published at Petersburg, Va. She is a coloured woman, the only one in the United States thus employed.

The important strategical railway in the south-west of Russia is now to be constructed without delay. The estimated cost amounts to thirteen million roubles.

Part of a wall of a railway carriage works at Newton Heath, a suburb of Manchester, fell on Tuesday upon two little girls named Nassay, killing one and seriously crushing the other.

A large number of visitors inspected the 1,400 dogs exhibited at the Kennel Club summer show, which was opened in the grounds of the Ranelagh Club, Barn Elms, on Tuesday.

A pickpocket has succeeded in stealing from a Lyons bank collector a roll of bank notes, representing a sum of 245,000fr. and cheques for 158,000fr.

The Reading and Pennsylvania Hardware Works have been destroyed by fire. Seven hundred hands have been thrown out of employment.

Calvin Brice, the railroad millionaire of America, is the son of a Presbyterian minister, who managed to save enough out of a \$300 salary to give his child a thorough education.

The National Association of British and Irish millers held the first sitting of their annual convention at Plymouth on Tuesday. They were welcomed by the mayor and corporation.

The Paris *Matin* reports the conclusion of an Anglo-French agreement for the mutual working by the two Governments, at a reduced tariff, of the submarine cables uniting England and France.

John Treheller has been remanded at the Marlborough-street Police Court charged with having stolen two blank cheques from the Right Hon. George Augustus Cavendish-Bentinck, and forged the prosecutor's name to them.

James Davidson, a man of 55 years of age, who was in Newcastle Gaol pending trial on a charge of assault, succeeded in hanging himself by means of his scarf—from the ventilator in his cell.

An Admiralty order has been received at Sheerness Dockyard directing another reduction to be made by the transfer of parties of riggers to Chatham and Portsmouth dockyards, there not being sufficient work for them at the Sheerness establishment.

The monthly organ of the Freemasons at Berlin states that the Emperor William is strongly prejudiced against Freemasonry, and has, in consequence, never joined the craft, unlike his father and grandfather, who were both distinguished Masons.

At Brierley Hill on Thursday, a local manufacturer was summoned by the inspector of weights and measures for refusing to allow a weighing machine to be examined, and further with obstructing the inspector in the execution of his duty. The defendant was fined £5 and costs for obstructing, but the other charge was dismissed.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge gave his decision on Tuesday with regard to the question of costs in the turf libel action of Wood v. Cox, in which the jury awarded the plaintiff one farthing damages. Under the circumstances his lordship declined to allow Wood any costs.

A proposal to elect Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., to the office of president of the British Temperance League for the ensuing year led to some opposition at the annual conference of that society, but was ultimately carried with only 11 dissentients in a meeting of about 160 delegates.

At the Church Lane Colliery, near Barnsley, two men, named Thomas Berry, electrician, and William Brown, bricklayer, both of Huddersfield, were engaged in raising a chimney some yards higher when the scaffolding gave way, and both were precipitated to the bottom, a distance of thirty-five yards. Both were killed on the spot.

The bishops at the Lambeth Conference attended service at the Palace Chapel on Tuesday morning. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated. After luncheon the bishops, to the number of 130, repaired to the library, where the archbishop delivered his opening address. The discussion was private.

It is announced from Epirus that brigandage has been renewed in several districts, notwithstanding stringent measures taken by the governor, Eyoub Pasha. One of the governor's lieutenants has lately been exposed to violent treatment from powerful Albanian chiefs, who had been exasperated at the repression of their arbitrary action.

On the ground of "insuperable aversion to his Queen," the King of Servia has applied to the Synod for a judicial separation. Queen Nathalie has sent a telegram to the Metropolitan for Servia stating "Neither the canonical nor the civil code admits of a separation without sufficient grounds. I know of no such reason in our case, and will never consent. I trust in the justice of God."

Sir J. Heron-Maxwell presided over a public meeting held at the vestry hall, Tooting, this week for the purpose of discussing a scheme to inaugurate a branch railway line to be called the Tooting and Metropolitan Railway. It is proposed to make a short length of one mile five furlongs of line from a point in Wimbledon Park to Tooting. The meeting was largely in favour of the proposed scheme.

At the opening meeting of the London School of Medicine for Women this week, Miss Louisa Stevenson presided, and the report stated that at the beginning of the winter session 1887-88 19 students entered for their first year, and took two single classes. There were now 77 students attending the school, and of these 38 were receiving clinical instruction at the Royal Free Hospital.

Thomas Robert Roberts, who was recently charged at the Worship-street Police Court with having obtained a sum of £5 from Mr. J. D. Burkin with intent to defraud, was brought up on remand, on Tuesday, and was further charged with having forged a power of attorney for the transfer of certain stock valued at £350, with intent to defraud the Central Bank of London. The prisoner was again remanded.

At the Brighton Quarter Sessions a prisoner named Frank Pembroke was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for stealing jewellery from different hotels in Brighton. Evidence was given that the prisoner visited the fashionable hotels like the Norfolk and the Bedford, and succeeded in taking away gold bracelets, brooches, pins, and

was valued at £80. It was proved that Pembroke had been previously convicted.

The czar, accompanied by the members of the Imperial family, has gone on a yachting excursion to Finland.

The inhabitants of Worthing have presented a petition to her Majesty in Council for the grant of a charter of incorporation.

Mr. Thomas Harley was a well-known Plymouth contractor, who has recently sustained calamitous losses. He shot himself through the head.

A torpedo boat became unmanageable at Chatham on Wednesday, and ran into and sank another torpedo boat. Two men were injured.

The Bristol Town Council have decided to reimpose the coastwise dues, which have been suspended for twenty-five years.

The Birmingham Horse Show, which has been allowed to lapse since 1876, has been held this week at Bingley Hall.

A dispute has arisen at Massowah as to the right of the Italian authorities to levy a tax upon foreigners, and negotiations on the subject are still pending.

The Exchequer receipts for the 30th June amounted to £20,075,323, as compared with £19,810,290 last financial year, and the expenditure to £20,846,553, as against £19,186,506.

Arthur Goddard, Sydenham, was at the South-west Police Court, on Tuesday, committed for trial on the charge of forging leases of houses, whereby he had obtained some £12,500.

The annual festival of the House of Mercy was held at Clewer, near Windsor, on Tuesday, when the Rev. Canon Mason, vicar of All Hallows Harking, preached the sermon.

The alleged conspiracy for the release of Major Popoff at Sofia by a coup d'etat, does not appear to have been a serious affair, as three of the prisoners have been liberated, and the fourth sentenced to a brief term of disciplinary punishment.

The Marquis of Salisbury, accompanied by the Austrian ambassador, arrived at Windsor Castle on Thursday, and, after having an interview with her Majesty, returned to town. The Austrian ambassador presented his letters of recall.

The Pope has received requests from all parts of Italy that Catholics shall be allowed to participate in political elections; but he is still opposed to the demand, adhering to the formula of "neither electors nor elected."

The master and three men of the Norwegian schooner *Freia* lost their lives when that vessel was wrecked off Hilboe Island on Monday night. One man was rescued from a waterlogged boat near Høyake.

A drinking fountain that cost £125 has been unveiled in the Gravel Pit Wood, Highgate, in the presence of several members of the corporation of the City of London and a number of other visitors.

Yale College wants to meet Oxford or Cambridge on the River Thames. A wealthy graduate has offered to pay all the expenses of the eight-oared crew to London. The affair will probably be arranged.

Fashion in New York now allows a length of broad lace—so it be of good quality, the kind is immaterial—to be draped about the shoulders and simply knotted at the breast, as a finish to almost any half-dress gown.

Swinefever prevails in Derbyshire. It is asserted that in almost every case the animals have been fed on a meal known as "fine sharps"—the produce, so it is said, of all kind of poisonous seeds extracted from foreign corn.

At the Surrey Sessions on Wednesday, Thomas Saunders pleaded guilty to a charge of robbery with violence, and previous convictions having been proved against him, he was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude.

Samuel King, gardener, of 39, Peterborough-road, Sande-end, Fulham, was taking a morning walk. He suddenly perceived some little toes protruding from a parcel on the ground. They belonged to a dead female infant.

John A. Stevens, the American playwright, actor, and manager, has brought a divorce suit in New York, against his young wife, whom he wedded only a year ago, on the charge of infidelity. This is Stevens' second divorce suit.

A general order to the Army has been issued by the Commander-in-chief, directing that about 95,000 Volunteers in various parts of the country shall at once be formed into nineteen brigades ready for immediate mobilisation under the Home Defence scheme.

A rate collector of Liverpool, who was arrested on a charge of embezzlement, was taken to the detective office by two detectives. On arriving there, he pulled a revolver out of his pocket, and shot himself through the head. He was driven to the hospital, but died in a few minutes.

John Dott, a Dyarsat labourer, went home the other evening the worse for drink, and, sitting down in a chair, fell asleep. Some hours after he was found to be dead. Rumours of violent treatment of the man circulated rapidly. It was, however, found that he had been choked.

St. Ann's Church, Huxton, has been entered by unknown persons who have either wholly or partially destroyed all that was movable. Silk velvet cushions and chancel kneelers were damaged and thrown into stinking water, and the surplices that were ready for the next service made un wearable.

Sir G. Young distributed the prizes and certificates on Thursday to the students of the General Literature and Engineering Department of the King's Cross College. There was a good attendance. The chairman spoke of the good work of the college and the advantages of University teaching.

Boston is the headquarters of the boot and shoe industry for America, the centre from which the marketable product of the great manufacturing towns hereabout is distributed. The population of these towns is chiefly made up of workers in the huge shops which turn out footwear at the rate of nearly 100,000,000 pairs every year.

A force of British troops and police, supported by native levies, has attacked the rebel Zulu chief Ishingana and completely routed him after a severe fighting. The losses on both sides were heavy. The residence of a district magistrate has been attacked by the Zulus, but the enemy were repulsed with heavy loss, after several hours' fighting.

At the Lambeth Police Court on Wednesday, Leonidas Xenos and his wife, Penelope Xenos, were remanded on the charge of having stolen a quantity of furniture and other property. The prisoners took lodgings some time ago in a house in Kennington Park-road, and it was alleged that they made away with almost all the furniture, bedding, and other property in their room.

Mr. Tope, a farmer of Buckleigh, Devonshire, was out driving with his wife and children a short time since, when in winding the whip the end of the lash struck Mrs. Tope just below the left eye, causing a slight wound. The injury seemed so trifling that little notice was taken of it until a few days afterwards, when Mrs. Tope's face began to swell, and subsequently a small knot of cord was removed from the wound. Mrs. Tope grew worse, tetanus set in, and she died this week.

A bill to amend the law relating to the slander of women has been issued. The measure provides—(1) in any action brought for words spoken after the passing of the act which shall impute unchastity or adultery to a female plaintiff, it shall not be necessary, in order to render the action maintainable in respect of such words, to allege or prove special damage, but damages shall not be awarded beyond the sum of £100 without such allegations and proof of special damages as would be required by the law if this act had not been passed.

A meeting of the Society for the Study of Inebriety was held in the rooms of the Medical Society of London, Chandos-street, on Tuesday, the president, Dr. Norman Kerr, in the chair. Surgeon-major G. K. Poole, M.D., in a paper, said that inebriety was a diseased condition—a neurotic disease—to be met by medical as well as by religious remedies. About 50 men were

were cured. The necessity for further legislation was also enforced.

Marie Rose, it is said, has sung the part of Carmen 360 times.

A new proposal to make a railway between Delagoa Bay and Pretoria is before the Volksraad.

St. Matthew's Church, Leicester, was struck by lightning during a violent storm on Wednesday.

The Natal coalfields are now connected by a railway running from the pits to the sea, and the first train load has arrived in port.

In North Wales the name of the village is painted over the Post Office. "What a boon it would be," writes a bicyclist, "if this were done in England."

No foreigner is henceforth to be allowed to acquire land in Montenegro by inheritance or purchase, or by donation, unless the donation be made directly by the prince himself.

A gold watch which a Missouri farmer lost last fall, and for the theft of which he sought to send his hired man to prison, was found in the stomach of one of his cows which died the other day.

Mrs. Evans, a Rhonda Valley woman, went into Cardiff, with her family of five children, to spend the day. Suddenly she discovered that her little boy of 6 weeks old was dead in her arms.

Sergeant W. Atkins, of the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), has received his commission. He is now second lieutenant in the Royal Irish Rifles.

The story once more comes from Chicago that Professor David Swing, a very well known and much esteemed clergyman, is contemplating giving up the pulpit for the stage.

Major-General Philip Smith, C.B., who commanded a battalion of the Guards at Tel-el-Kebir, is named as General Gips's successor in the command of the Home District.

A large number of ships, manned by nearly 6,000 men, and carrying 197 guns, were on Wednesday commissioned at Devonport, Portsmouth, and Sheerness under the mobilisation scheme.

The chapter of the rural deanery of Kensington on Wednesday passed a resolution condemning the present mode of burial, and urging the Home Secretary to institute an inquiry with a view to legislation on the subject.

A conveniently-situated and prettily-arranged recreation ground at Fenge was on Wednesday dedicated to public use. Though only four acres in extent, the sum of £4,500 has been expended in its acquisition, the Metropolitan Board of Works contributing £2,500.

By the Bill authorising the division of the parish of Tottenham, the district of Wood Green is constituted with a separate and distinct local board, and with full powers of self-government similar to those at present exercised by the district of Tottenham, of which it now forms part.

The Naval and Military Officers' Association held their annual general meeting on Wednesday, and General Drysdale, C.B., presided. The

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